JACK BRAND PILSENER
BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
B. SMYTH & CO. LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,868—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1900.

ESTABLISHED 1818
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1900.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	10th Mar.
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	24th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Landon	31st "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,
* CLYDE	4090	E. Street	14th "
M. L. CHINA	7909	T. S. Angus	21st "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Landon	28th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* ORIENTAL	6284	J. F. Jephson	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	F. H. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Landon	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st April, 1900.
* AMPHITRITE	C. Costanzo	3,320	15th April, 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,140	1st May, 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 375.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 156.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	13th March, 1900.
* FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	6,044	10th April, 1900.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	15th May, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	G. Verona	5,159	25th Mar. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 5th Mar. 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,300	Duchateau	15th March, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "YARRA," 4,255 tons, Captain X..., to sail on or about the 7th March, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to.

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma: immediate relief: permanent cure guaranteed or no price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cured promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES. Unsuccessful even in all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and pure. Per bottle Rs. 2. "FEMALE FRIEND"—A safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 2. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B), Y. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 9th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 6th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 8th March, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about, 17th March.

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 31st March.

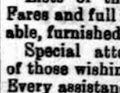
FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th March, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
SETOS.	1,746	Carstens.	16 March.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESSALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of Zanzibar upto DELAGOA BAY.

For Rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 15th February, 1900.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY: Esplanade Road. KARACHI: Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows:—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

FILTERS.

CHEAVIN'S MICROBE-PROOF FILTERS

EFFECTUALLY and Continuously remove all Microbes and Disease Germs from Water, and are a certain Preventative of Cholera, Typhoid, etc.

In Nicely Decorated Stoneware, and Fitted with a Silver-Plated Tap, Rs. 16 to Rs. 25, Cash.

MICROBE-PROOF PRESSURE FILTERS.

A Combination of the Idiocathartes Filter and the Porous Tube System, Rs. 25 and Rs. 39, Cash.

GEORGE CHEAVIN'S NEW PATENT "IDIOCATHARTES" REMOVABLE PLATE WATER FILTER

Is constructed on the Most Scientific Principles, differing in its construction and arrangements from all other Filters. The New Patent Idiocathartes Removable Plate Filter is simplicity itself, easy to manage, and under perfected control, while its deodorising and purifying powers are much greater than those of any other; it can be thoroughly cleansed and taken to pieces and recharged with new Idiocathartes in a few minutes by the user.

Prices, from Rs. 11-8 to Rs. 45, Cash.

DOULTON'S IMPROVED
MANGANOUS CARBON
FILTER.
(NEW PATENT.)
PURITY, EFFICIENCY, SIMPLICITY.

The Filtering Medium is Composed of a Manganous Carbon-Block and two Layers of the same Material in a granulated and Powdered State, this Combination forming a most Effectual Purifying Medium. This Filter being made in several parts, is open to Inspection, and can be Cleaned without Trouble or Expense.

POCKET AND TABLE FILTERS. FRENCH STONE FILTERS.
GLASS TABLE FILTERS.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper."
Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,
SILK MERCERS,
Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.
A TRIAL SOLICITED.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Cmpaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

IMPORTANT TO CYCLISTS.

(The Triumph of the Creation is the Creation of the "Triumph")
Patronized by Royalty.

"THE RESILIENT TRIUMPH"

Has lately caused great commotion in the cycling world.

It is a Natural Spring Frame Bicycle of a register design.

The forks and frames of the RESILIENT, LADIES' AND GENTS', are so designed as to absorb the vibration before it reaches the rider, and at the same time to increase the strength of the frame by causing the strain to be distributed evenly over the entire machine. "Experts declare that the purpose of the "RESILIENT TRIUMPH" has been successfully accomplished, and as a natural sequence this type of machine is coming rapidly to the front as a first favourite."

British Journal of Commerce of July, 1899.

The attention of riders in the districts is specially drawn to the Resilient Triumph which is the most comfortable and easy-running bike on rough roads.

IMPORTANT.—The vibration-absorbing qualities of the Resilient "Triumph" will be apparent to anyone who after having subjected it to a fair trial returns to a rigid diamond frame, when the difference in comfort of the "Resilient Triumph" will be found to be enormous.

The speed qualities of this machine are proved by the fact that Mr. W. S. Yeoman, of the Silverdale C.C., mounted on a standard pattern Resilient Triumph beat the Lands End to London Unpaced Record, by 2hrs. 37mins. on October 3rd, 1898, covering the entire distance in 25 hrs. 58 mins.

For fully Illustrated Catalogues, apply to the Sole Agents:—

THE BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL CYCLE SUPPLY AGENCY.
Charni Road, Bombay, (Near Messrs. STEPHENS and SONS' Stables.)
(Orders are being registered to prevent disappointment.)

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY,
HEAD OFFICE.
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.
NEW AGENTS WANTED.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE "	1 12 0	PEKOE "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG "	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. **N. B. DANTRA & CO.,** Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GENUINE
HUSCHKE'S
COLOGNE WATER.
(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842.)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription:

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S

GRAND CIRCUS

AND

ROYAL MENAGERIE

OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

5TH WEEK! 5TH WEEK!!

With a SUCCESSION of TRIUMPHS that Recall the days of ANCIENT ROME.

A RECORD UNASSAILABLE.

THE LARGEST AND BEST CIRCUS

THAT HAS VISITED BOMBAY.

EVERY EVENING AT 9-15.

GRAND SOUVENIR MATINEE,

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 7th.

A Handsome Gold and Silver Watch will be given away amongst the Children visiting the Circus. Every Child entering the Circus, will receive a number entitling them to

A CHANCE OF WINNING ONE OF THE WATCHES.

LOOKOUT for ELDRONA BROTHERS.

LOOKOUT for MADAME HARMSTON LOVE.

LOOKOUT for NELLIE and WILLIE LOVE'S GREAT HIGH WIRE ACT.

BOX PLAN AT THE CIRCUS, WHERE SEATS CAN BE RESERVED.

Boxes and Dress Circle Chairs.

ALSO ZENANA BOXES AND SEATS.

Open Daily from 10 to 1 o'clock, and from 4 to 6 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

ROBERT LOVE, MANAGER.

COL. CHAS. B. HICKS, REPRESENTATIVE.

FANCY FETE.

12 TO 2 O'CLOCK ON THURSDAY, MARCH 8TH,

for

PURDAH LADIES ONLY.

LADY JENKINS has kindly consented to make PURDAH ARRANGEMENTS.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the BOMBAY BRANCH will be held in the CATHEDRAL BOYS' SCHOOL, on MONDAY, March 19th, at 5-30 P.M. The RIGHT REVEREND the LORD BISHOP of BOMBAY will preside.

"TWO-ANNA-FAMINE-RELIEF-FUND SCHEME."

THE above SCHEME has been STARTED by Mr. JEHANGIR BOMANJEE PETIT for which Circulars have been issued. People are kindly REQUESTED TO HELP.

Apply for Particulars.

JEHANGIR BOMANJEE PETIT.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE, No. 50.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of CLEANED and TEASED COIR to the Bengal Command will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper General at Calcutta, upto 12 NOON, on the 30th day of March 1900.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above officer upto 2 o'clock p.m., on the 20th March, 1900.

No Tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the above officer.

Stations where required.	Estimated requirements.	Period of Contract. From	Period of Contract. To	Amount of earnest money.
At Commissariat Store Depot Baloochat, Calcutta, or at any Station where there is a Commissariat Officer	lbs. 1,54,200	Date of commencement of Contract.	31st March 1901.	Rs. 280

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that DINSHAW JAMSETJI has Contracted TO SELL the following properties. All persons having claim against the said properties by way of lease, lien, sale, gift, mortgage, inheritance or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 9, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the sale will be completed and all claims thereafter received shall be considered as null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 341 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under New No. , Old No. , Old Survey No. , and New Survey No. , together with the messuage, tenement, or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward No. , Street No. , all which premises are situated at or on the West side of the property herein before firstly described, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East, by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the West, by the property of Byramji D. Banajee, on or towards the South, by the property hereinafter thirdly described, and on or towards the North, by Grant Road Bridge.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 270 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, situate on the West side of Dhunji Street, Grant Road in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or building now being built thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under ward No. —, and street No. —, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East, by the said Dhunji street, on the West, by the property hereinafter fourthly described, on the North, by the property hereinbefore firstly described and on the South, by private passage, and which said premises are now unoccupied.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fasundari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 173 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, situate on the west side of the property thereinbefore thirdly described in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement, or building now being built thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward No. and Street No. and which said premises are bounded on the East, by the property hereinafter thirdly described, on the West by the property of Nusserwanjee D. Bhanda, on the North, partly by the property hereinbefore secondly described, and partly by the property of Byramjee D. Banajee, and on the South, by the private passage and which said premises are now unoccupied.—Dated this 5th day of March, 1900.

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FOR

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EAST COAST RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
AUCTION SALES AT WALTAIR SEETANAGRAM AND GUDUR.

AUCTION SALES of obsolete and unserviceable stores consisting among others of collections of scrap materials and other articles comprising short lengths of old Iron and Steel Rails, old Tyres, Springs Steel, Wheels and Axles, Scrap Iron of sorts, and a large quantity of old Files and Brass Borings, etc., will be held at the General Stores at Waltair, on the 26th day of March, 1900, at 7 hours, at Seetanagram Depot, on the 29th March, 1900, at 7 hours and Gudur Depot on the 31st March, 1900, at 7 hours. If the last named place, a large accumulation of Auctionable Stores exists having been recently taken over from the Berwada-Madras Railway construction.

Purchasers of lots of not less than a full wagon load will have their materials delivered free of freight at any goods booking station on the East Coast Railway, it being understood that such consignments will be carried at "Owner's risk" and that the loading and unloading must be performed by the purchasers at their own cost. Purchasers of Smaller quantities will have their consignments booked "To Pay" to any goods booking station on this Railway at Revenue Stores rates, the loading and unloading being done by the Owners at their risk and expense.

All lots must be removed and paid for within 15 days from date of sale otherwise storage will be charged at the rate of 3 pies per maund per diem.

Purchasers will not be allowed to re-sale any lots while such lots remain on the premises. Any breach of this rule will be sufficient cause for the Railway to refuse delivery of the lot or lots re-sold, and any amounts paid in advance will be forfeited.

(By Order)
F. K. CUNLIFFE,
Store-keeper, E. C. Ry.
Waltair, 26th February, 1900.

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To Lovers of Art.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removel into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 16m. Sun sets, 6h. 7m. High water, 7-19 m. 3-11a. Low water, 8-18m. 8-42a.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta.
Back Bay Bath Company, Bath House, 5-30 p.m.
B. V. A. Camp, Ladies' Concert.
Harmston's Circus.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening at 4-45.

MUSIC.—The Band of the 21st Bo. I. (Marine Battalion) will not play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening.

REPORTED THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Chaturbhuj Virchund, a dealer in oil, having his place of business, at Kalbadevi Road, has reported to the police that, about 1 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, he went out, leaving his shop in charge of his three servants. On his return about two hours after, he was informed by his mehta that a small box, which contained ornaments, of the value of Rs. 304, was stolen from the shop, while he and other two servants were asleep.

THEFT AT THE BANK OF BOMBAY.—Mr. Dadabhoy Fardunji, a cashier in the G. I. P. Railway Offices, went to the Bank of Bombay on Saturday afternoon, and paid therein Rs. 13,180. Whilst in the Bank, Dadabhoy left a bag containing Rs. 1,040 in small change on the counter and went to another counter, about six yards away, to pay Rs. 3-12-0 to a clerk. About ten minutes after he returned to the counter, where he had left his bag and on looking for it, he found it missing. A large crowd of people were about the counter at the time.

ACCIDENT OR SUICIDE?—The dead body of a Hindu man, name unknown, was, on Sunday afternoon, found floating in a tank, at Maharaj Lane, off Vincent Road, by a police havaldar. The body was removed from the water. It was dressed in a lungoti and a coat. Deceased appeared to be a Mahar of about sixty years of age. There were no external marks of violence on the body. The water in the tank is used for washing clothes in. There is a complete parapet wall round the tank and there are steps leading down to the water on the north side. The body was not identified. It could not be ascertained whether the man committed suicide or fell accidentally into the tank while washing clothes. At an inquest held by Mr. Turner, the coroner, the jury in the evidence returned an open verdict.

ATTEMPT AT CHEATING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dacup, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Murray charged Hughe G. Remos, describing himself as a fireman and driver on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, with attempting to cheat. Mr. Edward Fabey, Judicial Clerk to Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, deposed that, on Saturday afternoon, the accused came to him and told him that he wanted his passage to Hyderabad. He gave his name as Tomkin and produced a certificate bearing that name. But as another person had obtained ass istance from the court on the strength of that certificate, he was taken to Mr. Slater, who, after inquiry, ordered the prosecution. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and said he had committed the offence under the influence of liquor. The magistrate framed a charge of cheating by personation, and fined the accused Rs. 10 with an alternative of ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the last month of the number of Hindu patients that were treated inthis dispensary was 2,605. Among them the number of new admissions was 380; classified as stated below:—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	18	3	6	27
Vanias	43	13	13	69
Brahmins	47	12	12	71
Lohanas	10	1	6	17
Other castes	139	19	38	196
Total	257	48	75	380

The average daily attendance was 95.

DINNER AT THE FANCY FETE.—Gentlemen attending the Dinner at the Fancy Fete are requested to bring their own servants. Servants' passes (without which no servant will be admitted) will be furnished by the Honorary Secretary for Dinner on application. We learn that a large proportion of the available accommodation has been booked but there are still a few places left. Notice will be received each day up to 4 o'clock for dinner on the following day. Wines will be supplied at club prices, and gentlemen wishing to have wine iced are asked to give notice not later than 12 o'clock on the day of the dinner for which it is required. All notices in connection with the dinner should be addressed to Mr. J. H. Symington, Atlas Assurance Company, Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street. All tickets for dinner must be prepaid and those who have asked for tables to be reserved and have not yet paid for their tickets are requested to do so to-day.

THE LATE MRS. SINCLAIR.—A Kolhapur correspondent writes:—The death of Mrs. Sinclair, wife of the Durbar Surgeon of Kolhapur, Dr. Geo. Sinclair, is much lamented in the European and Native community here. After suffering several months from general anæmia, arrangements were made to take her to Mahableshwar, but when at Miraj she was found to be too weak to proceed, and was brought back to her home, where she died, on February 27. She was then nearly 57 years old. Her funeral was largely attended, and the many floral offerings attested the esteem in which she was held. Hundreds of natives of all classes, besides Europeans, filed into the bungalow to see her remains and many an eye was moistened with the tear of genuine regret. Letters of condolence were received from the Maharaja, the Divan, the Ranis and many others. Dr. and Mrs. Sinclair had been married nearly 35 years. He came to Kolhapur in 1869 and she joined him in 1870. Mrs. Sinclair was a sister of the late Dr. John Leahy, an able and popular physician. She was of a peculiarly unselfish, sympathetic and benevolent disposition. Her words were naturally tender and she could not harbour resentment. Those in the European settlement and the American Mission will never forget how ready she was to send delicacies to any whom she heard was ill, and to visit them. She was a special friend to the Ranis. Her youngest daughter, Mrs. Davis being in the Panjab, could not be present at the time of her death. Her son Mr. Reginald L. Sinclair, guardian of the Chief of Jamkhandi, and her daughter Mrs. Alice Laughlin, of Glasgow, were present, the latter having arrived opportunely before her mother became very ill.

THE LATE BISHOP OF DAMAUN.—On Sunday last the parishioners of Mazagon celebrated the solemn officium defunctorum for the repose of the soul of the late lamented Bishop of Damaun, D. Antonio Pereira da Costa, D.D., at the Cathedral of Our Lady of Glory. Long before the appointed hour, the sacred edifice, which was draped in black, was thronged with the people, who came from different parishes to witness the ceremony performed in honour of their departed prelate. Punctually at 5-30 p.m. his Grace Archbishop Dalhoff, S. J., arrived and presided over the ceremony in which 40 clergymen of both jurisdiction took part. A superb catafalque supported by four huge columns covered in black, was erected in the centre, which consisted of four tiers; the first bore the coat-of-arms of the deceased—the cross, the mitre, and the baculum. The second the inscription "A tribute of gratitude from the parishioners," the third and the fourth, floral wreaths; and the whole was surrounded by variegated lamp-shades, wax tapers and green plants. A funeral oration was delivered by Rev. Fr. Peva, a professor of Damaun Seminary, in Portuguese. The speaker discoursed eloquently, and in an impressive manner set forth many noble traits of the deceased recounting many good works done in the diocese during his short but eventful episcopal career, which will remain as monuments to his name. Mortuary cards bearing the likeness of the deceased prelate, were distributed among the audience which was headed by the Portuguese Consul and the Vice-Consul. A final absolution was delivered by Archbishop Dalhoff and the whole ceremony was brought to a close. On the following morning a solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated by Canon Lobo and acolyted by Fathers Pereira and Mendonca. The chant was mostly Gregorian. The National Band was in attendance and played funeral marches both at the commencement and at the conclusion of the service.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE "CHAMPION" DEFAMATION SUIT.

At the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee continued the hearing of the suit of W. A. Chambers against Kaikhosru Nowrojee Kabrajee and others. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 10,000 as damages for alleged defamation of the plaintiff, editor and proprietor of the "Champion" newspaper, by the defendants, Kaikhosru Nowrojee Kabrajee, editor, Merwanjee Furdoonjee Murzban, the proprietor and publisher, and Eduljee Manockjee Watcha, the printer of the "Rast Goftar" newspaper. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, Mr. Raikes, Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad, and Mr. Donald, instructed by Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee and Dinsha, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the first and second defendants; and Mr. J. J. Guzdar, Mr. Vicajee and Mr. Davar appeared for the third defendant.

MR. INVERARITY'S SPEECH FOR DEFENCE.

Mr. Inverarity, in resuming his address to the court, said that the three or four articles were put in by Mr. Carnac on the *tu quoque* principle, alleging that some of the articles in the "Rast Goftar" were similar to and even worse than the articles appearing in the "Champion." His lordship had only to look at the *tu quoque* articles. Properly speaking, they would not be admissible in evidence, but he did not object to that because, although he had not the slightest idea as to what those article contained, still he felt sure that nothing which emanated from Mr. Kabraji could possibly be disloyal. Mr. Kabraji was a gentleman widely known in Bombay for loyalty which might be characterised to be of an effusive description. He was well known to have introduced to the people of that country in vernacular the National Anthem which he had himself translated. It was known that he was no mean performer in singing that Anthem with members of his family on suitable public occasions, and therefore, it was not likely that they would find in the paper over which he had control anything that could be characterised as disloyalty. With regard to the question of damages, the question was what damages the "Rast Goftar" should pay. The learned counsel submitted that in any case the amount ought to be of a shadowy character. It was admitted by Mr. Chambers that he had not suffered any damage in his capacity either as an architect, or a journalist or as a member of the Anglo-Indian society. In fact Mr. Chambers treated the articles in the "Rast Goftar" with contempt; he said he did not care a snap of his fingers for any thing the "Rast" had written about him. It was also clear that Mr. Chambers was not the proprietor of the "Champion" in the sense that a proprietor suffered any damage. He might be only a nominally registered proprietor. The circular that was signed by four gentlemen and which was put in, showed that he was not the proprietor in the sense that he was to prove to recover damages in that capacity. No one could believe that Mr. Chambers, who occupied at the time the paper was started and for a considerable time afterwards the respectable position of an assistant in the office of surveyors and engineers of that city, would start a paper as a commercial speculation, but a paper for the purpose of giving expression to the views of what was called the Indian Progressive Party. He submitted that the circular showed that Mr. Chambers was only really the manager of the paper. The people who ran the paper or who were the real proprietors were probably a syndicate of influential gentlemen of that city who wanted an organ as an exponent of their views. It was with that object that he wanted to cross-examine Mr. Chambers as to who supplied the capital, but Mr. Chambers declined to answer the question. Mr. Carnac suggested at the opening of the case that the plaintiff would be content with a decree if all costs as between attorny and client were paid. It was very kind of Mr. Carnac to have made such a proposal, as the costs as between attorney and client would have amounted to a considerable amount, a great deal more than any damages that might be awarded to the plaintiff. It was stated on behalf of the plaintiff on a former occasion when they applied for a postponement of the case that they had 274 articles to be copied from their own paper, the "Champion," as they had not copies of the same to be given to their solicitors and counsel. The proper way to do that was to have made a reference to those articles in two or three lines giving the gist of the article leaving the counsel to consult the file of the paper with an index before them. It was perfectly monstrous that they should sit to make manuscripts of 274 articles. A most misleading affidavit was put in suggesting that the attorneys were engaged in making three copies of each article. It was not unlikely that they had been piling up as much costs as they could in the preparation of the case. His client, Mr. Kabraji, had sued the "Jame-Jamshed" for damages—a case which had been cited by Mr. Carnac in the present action—for twenty-thousand rupees, and he got only two hundred rupees. In the case which he (Mr. Inverarity) had cited to the court only forty shillings were awarded as damages. The court had to look at the whole of the circumstances of the case, and form its own opinion as to whether there was any moral malice, and if there was that would increase the damages, or that it was only a technical malice. There was no standard to go by; it was simply a question of what the court thought right.

His lordship said that what he felt in the case was that when the defendants knew that what Mr. Kirkpatrick said was incorrect they should have expressed their regret for what had appeared in their paper.

Mr. Inverarity contended that they could establish—and which he confidently said he had established—that the report was correct they were entitled to insist upon saying that it was an accurate report. With regard to the passage in the article which stated that Joshi was inspired by the Champion he (Mr. Inverarity) admitted, as it had already been stated in the written statement, that Joshi did not say so: It was when he began to address the court he said, and he repeated it again that the "Champion" was perfectly blameless with regard to its attitude in respect of the "Kal."

His lordship: No doubt you have admitted it; but you have not expressed your regret for the same. Even if the report published was an accurate report of the proceedings, when they found that the "Champion" had been done a grievous wrong, they might have expressed their regret for unconsciously libelling the paper. There is not one word of regret expressed for it.

Mr. Inverarity said that his admission that the "Champion" was perfectly blameless in respect of its attitude in connection with the "Kal" was better than any expression of regret.

His lordship said that when it was pointed out that the publication of the accurate report as it was called had spread the libel against a paper, something more than a mere statement that it was based upon some misapprehension of counsel was required.

Mr. Inverarity said that he had admitted on behalf of his clients in express terms that the "Champion's" attitude in regard to the "Kal" and the reproduction of the "Kal" article was free from blame.

His lordship said that they might have said that they were sorry that they had been the means or the vehicle of unwittingly spreading the libel. He asked if they expressed their regret for having made comments in a subsequent issue upon the same.

Mr. Inverarity: Yes.

His lordship: It would have been well if this was done at the commencement of the case.

Mr. Inverarity said that he did not express any regret for having published an accurate report. The law was that they were not liable for any accurate report of what took place in a court of justice, including the comments of council.

His lordship said that if he was an editor of a paper, and if it was pointed out to him, that something had appeared in his paper which had unwittingly done wrong to another party, he would not hesitable to express his regret for it.

Mr. Inverarity: Nor would I. Continuing, he said that as he was now on the question of damages, he was only expressing his own feeling as to what ought to be done. If he was an editor of a paper and had written something which was privileged, and he had a good defence at law, and what he had written was not inaccurate he would hesitate to express his regret. He would not weaken his case on its merits by expressing regret.

Mr. Inverarity, continuing, said that with regard to the notice from the plaintiff, he would put Mr. Kabrajee in the witness-box, and he would state why no reply was sent to the notice.

The Judge said it was very hard upon the "Champion" to have been taxed with doing that which it did not do.

Mr. Inverarity said he quite admitted that it was very hard upon the 'Champion" that Mr. Kirkpatrick should have been led into making those remarks regarding the 'Champion" from want of information. The "Champion" was blameless in the matter.

Mr. Guzdar next addressed the court on behalf of the third defendant. He said the Gujerati summary of the report was perfectly bona fide, and his client was blameless in the matter even though he might be held technically responsible. As to the English articles, his client was unacquainted with English, and he knew nothing about them. As to the Gujerati articles, counsel said when his lordship looked at the articles, they would appear to bear quite a different complexion.

MR. KABRAJEES EVIDENCE.

Mr. Kaikhosru Nowrojee Kabrajee, examined by Mr. Inverarity, said he had been editor of the "Rast" for the last 38 years, and was connected with journalism for three years previously. The second defendant is an old gentleman, and took no part in the conduct of the paper. Witness wrote the editorial articles and paras and looked at the English articles. All editorial matter came under his eye. His assistant took summaries from the English papers. Witness did not generally look to the news portion of the paper. Witness had nothing to do with the report of the "Gurakhi" trial. His sub-editor Mr. Dhanjibhoy Dhondy wrote the report. Neither he nor witness was present at the trial. If the case was heard on Saturday, it would be Mr. Dhondy's duty to attend and report. The report of the "Gurakhi" trial was taken from the "Bombay Gazette" of 4th July 1899. The two English articles came under witness's eye before passing to the press. They were both written by the same gentleman. Witness was not sure whether article S. was written by the same gentleman who wrote the articles M and N. He thought he saw the manuscript of the article S. He would not have allowed it to be printed if he thought the statements made therein were incorrect. Article T. was written by Mr. Jehangir, grandson of the proprietor. He would not have allowed it to be published if he thought the statements to be incorrect. Mr. Jehangir generally assisted in the office work. The articles H. and I. passed under witness's eye before they passed to the printer: they were written by the same person. Witness did not wish to disclose his name. The writer of those articles left Bombay on the 20 May 1899 for England. He had had nothing to do with the writing of the other articles. When witness passed articles S. and T. he had no recollection of the previous articles. Witness himself was not the writer of any of the articles he had mentioned. At one time the "Rast" was written in the English columns by one or two members of the Congress party. Witness had never allowed the publication in his paper of any article disloyal to the Government. The principles of his paper were of utter loyalty to the British Government. Witness had translated the National Anthem into Gujerati, and he and his children sang it on public occasions. He regretted the publication in his paper of the article referred to as the "wicked publication" in the "Champion." Witness had not seen any of the articles in the "Champion" from A. to G. at the time of the publication of the articles S. and T. He was not an constant reader of the "Champion."

To Mr. Guzdar; witness said the third defendant had nothing to do with the English articles.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. CARNAC.

In cross-examination by Mr. Carnac, witness said this was the second defamation case in which he was defendant. He was once fined Rs. 201 in the Police Court by Mr. Cooper. It was a mere technical offence. On another occasion, he had to apologise to the same plaintiff. Witness published the apology in his own paper. On that occasion, his proprietor also paid some money in damages. He thought the amount was Rs. 500. On another occasion, he had to apologise to Mr. Vijlashunker and others of Bhownaggur; and he published the apology in his paper as honest publicists do. He paid no damages in that case. These were the only instances in his journalistic career of 38 years.

Mr. Carnac: And this one.

Witness, continuing, said he was the plaintiff in a suit against the "Jame-Jamshed." He had sued for Rs. 20,000, but the Judge awarded only Rs. 200. It was a very gross libel. Sometimes witness wrote an English article—very seldom. He supervised all the English matter and the editorial portion of the rati. The news department was supervised by Mr. Dhunjibhoy Dhondy, who had a long journalistic experience. He understands English well enough to translate. He never wrote English matter. Mr. Pallonji Burjorje Desai was his real sub-editor. Witness took a part in denouncing the Poona murders. He did not suggest that all the papers should unite in denouncing them. He wrote the Gujarati articles. Witness objected to mention the name of the writer of the English articles on the Poona murders. Those articles came under the witnesses eye. They were written by a different person than the writer of the articles in July. Witness used to read the discussions on the Poona Murders in the Bombay papers—English and Native. The Poona murders was a burning question at the time. The writer of the English articles in the "Rast" used to read the "Champion."

You look upon the "Champion" as a journalistic opponent?—In matters of opinion I do. The writer of the article V. was the same man whose name I object to give. In that article Mr. Chambers was called a European Socialist. I knew him as such by common reputation. In the article of the "Champion" was called a poison purveying paper and a wretched rag. I am sorry to say that I approved of the article. In an article of 22nd May 1895, Mr. Chambers was said to have belonged to the East rather than to the West End of London, that is not to a respectable quarter.

Is the writer now sitting in Court?—I decline to answer the question.

Mr. Inverarity said the writer was sufficiently identified as the writer of the previous articles. The name might be written on a piece of paper and handed to his lordship and Mr. Carnac.

Mr. Carnac: And to the solicitors who instruct me.

Mr. Inverarity: If it does not travel beyond the solicitors.

Witness: I have to say "yes" or "no" to the question whether the writer is present in court.

The judge: If you had answered the question at first, you might not have been required to write the name.

Witness wrote the name on a piece of paper, and it was handed in.

Witness was questioned here as to whether the writer of certain articles was the same as the writer 3rd June, of the articles previous to May 1900, and the answer was in the affermative.

Mr. Carnac, referring to an article, asked witness if he had approved of it.

Witness said he had.

Mr. Carnac: Do you approve of it now?

Witness: Yes.

The judge: Do you approve of Mr. Chambers being called bare-headed and bare-footed; and on a level with his bare-footed Hindu clerks?

Witness said he must qualify his previous answer.

Mr. Carnac: Do you know what Mr. Chambers's position was in the office.

Witness: I know he was dismissed from the office.

Mr Carnac: Your lordship will have the answer taken down with the question. It is a malicious answer. How do you know he was dismissed from the office?

Witness: So I have heard.

Mr. Carnac: Can you give any authority?

Witness: I decline to give it. I had made inquiries.

Mr. Carnac: You may take it from me that Mr. Chambers was not dismissed.

Witness was referred to some more articles and said that, in the light of the explanations before the court, he could not approve of the articles in the "Rast" "re" the "Kal." It was written under a misunderstanding. At the time of passing this article witness did not know of the attitude of the "Champion," but he thought the writer took it to be insincere. Witness took no steps to ascertain that attitude. The passage he "washed his liver" was not a fair sample of the style of articles in witness's paper. He put in the article after approval. Witness understood by "washing his liver" that the writer's hands were dirty by association with sedition.

Witness, referring to article H., said he did not know what the incident was which could make the editor of the "Champion" shake in his chair. By the Congress papers witness understood the "Champion," the "Hindi Punch," and the "Gujarati." At the time he wrote the Gujarati article, witness was not aware of the exact attitude of the "Champion" with regard to the "Kal" article.

Mr. Carnac put in the witness's hand several articles, and the latter was made to give the meaning he attached to certain objectionable passages in those articles. In one article on Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee, the expression occurred—"the Bombay Clique" which witness understood to refer to the Congress party here, and amongst them the "Champion." The local contemporary referred to in article A 23 was, the witness thought, the "Champion." He could not suggest any other paper: it might be the "Champion."

The judge: Now, Mr. Kabrajee, have you any doubt now that it refers to the "Campion." Why do you say that you think?

Witness; It does refer to the "Champion."

The judge: Have you any doubt now, Mr. Kabrajee?

Witness: I have no doubt now. Continuing, witness said the writer of A23 was the same as the writer of the other articles. It seemed that, if the writer of S. was the same as the writer of A22 and A23, he must have known the attitude of the "Champion" towards the "Kal."

And knowing that, he misrepresented the "Champion?—I don't think; Taking the "Champion's" general attitude, one article like that would not clear it of the charge of sedition. I read the article before printing it. I did not care to make any enquiry; so I did not make any. I read the account of the trial of Joshi in the "Bombay Gazette." I read it on the morning of the day of publication. I read Joshi's statement in the report. He did not say therein that he was inspired by the article in the "Champion."

Then why did you allow the statement in your paper of 16th July?—I did not pay any particular attention to it at the time: I did not remember all the contents of Joshi's statement.

With regard to article T., you say "A correspondent writes." It was not a correspondent, but Mr. Jehangir?—Mr. Jehangir was not the editor, and the alteration was made by the gentleman in charge of the English columns. The alterations in red pencil were made by the latter. On getting a notice from the plaintiff's solicitors, we knew for the first time that we had misunderstood the attitude of the "Champion" towards the "Kal."

Then why in your written statement do you call upon the plaintiff to prove that?—In the regular course of defence. After the case was put into the hands of our solicitors, I did not care to satisfy myself about the exact state of things until after the written statement was filed. I was advised not to send a reply to the plaintiff's notice. The issue of the "Rast" of the 9th July was the first issue after the trial of Joshi was finished. I cannot say whether the writer was the same as the writer of S. I cannot say that the writer of N. and N 1 was the same person. On receiving the notice from the plaintiff's solicitors, I compared my report with the report in the "Gazette" and found it to be correct. I could not do more. I was quite satisfied that what my Reporter had translated, was quite correct. I was particularly provoked into the present time of defence after seeing an article in the "Madras Standard," written by a friend of Mr. Chambers. I knew Mr. Velinker, pleader, who instructed Mr. Kirkpatrick in the trial of Joshi: I have got a letter of introduction to him. After the receipt of the notice, I went by appointment and saw Mr. Velinker to ascertain the facts of the case, as reported to me. He gave me no definite answer. I asked him if the charge of misrepresentation about the "Champion" was correct. He said he was not quite sure of the facts; he would refer to his notes and let me know. I did not go to or communicate with him again. I got the shorthand reporter's notes, and I was satisfied with that. I got a transcript of the notes formally a long time after I saw the reporter on the subject.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Rao Saheb Balwant Chimaji Kohejkar, Acting Mamlatdar, has been appointed a member of the Taluka Local Board at Dhanoo. Mr. Manikial Pranshankar, Civil Hospital Assistant of Surat, has been appointed in charge of the grant-in-aid dispensary at Kelvi-Mahim, in Thana District, from the 1st instant.

The following persons, who exerted themselves in extinguishing the fire, which broke out in Bazaar Peith, a few days ago, have been recommended to the notice of the Municipal Board. Mr. Roberts De Remedios, a mechanic employed in the Bombay Municipality; Mr. Dinsha Cowasji Dongriwalia clerk in the office of Sorabji Shapoorji Bengali's Iron Foundry, Bombay; and Hisamudin Amirudin, a coffee shop-keeper, Thana.

As suggested by Mr. Kasinath Vishnoo Fadke, one of the oldest inhabitants of this place and editor of a local newspaper, Mr. V. B. Kamat will it is said, prepare a list of the residents of Thana from whom he will collect subscriptions for the purchase of a water-pump and other appliances for the city fire brigade. Mr. Narayan Baboorao Pendnekar who assists in the efforts of Mr. Kamat, is employed in Honkong Mills, Bombay, not an engineer as before stated.

At an adjourned meeting of the Thana Municipality, under the presidency of Khan Bahadur Dr. Framroze Ardesir Framji Moos yesterday, it was resolved that permission should not be granted to landowners in the Bazaar Peith to build their houses within the regular line of the street and a setback for widening the road to thirty feet be sanctioned.

The following allotments have been sanctioned by Government in the Thana District for the present:—Rs. 1,000 for gratuitous relief in Dhanoo and Umargaon Taluka, Rs. 750 for kitchens attached to the relief works in the same Taluka. The daily average number of persons employed on relief works in this Taluka was 3,564 during the past week. Arrangements are being made to provide work for large numbers on the Forest Road Work in Wada Taluka and on the local fund tank in Bhiwandi.

It is under contemplation to increase the number of men at the head-quarter police, under Mr. Moses Solomon Kolatkar, chief constable, on and after the 1st proximo to relieve the sepoys of Native Infantry Regiment, who guard the special prison at Thana. The detachment of H. M.'s 2nd Regiment, Bombay Granadiers, under the command of Subedar Nabee Bux, which is stationed here, will leave for Bombay, for ever, in order to join their Regiment in April next.

Head constable Jairam Baji Savant and Keshao Bhandare (the former died in jail last week) a forest round guard of Bassein taluka, who were committed to take their trial before the Court of Sessions on a charge of having caused the death of an accused person by a rash and negligent act last month; the forest round guard was tried by Mr. J. Heaton Acting Judge of Thana, and found guilty of having caused hurt and sentenced to imprisonment until the Court rose on Thursday last.

Shaik Ahamed Tangawala, Balloo Kambekar and four other Kolees of Koliwada have been apprehended by Azam Gangadhar Laxuman Virkar, Jamedar of the Thana police for gambling in Mahaghire street on Thursday last. They will be placed before the First-class Magistrate of Thana as soon as the police enquiry is completed.

Six births (three males and three females) and twenty deaths (including two deaths from plague and five from small-pox) were registered in the town of Thana during the past week. The attacks and deaths from plague which took place in Salsette (Thana) Taluka during the week were as follows:—Six attacks and 6 deaths at Coria, 9 attacks and 5 death at Bhayandar, 12 attacks and 3 deaths at Utan, and 3 attacks and 3 deaths at Bandora.

The price of inferior rice has fallen in Bhivandi Taluka and risen in Thana; that of wheat has risen in the former and that of bajri in the latter. In Basseln price of rice (2nd sort) was nine and a quarter seer per rupee. Elsewhere prices remained stationary in the week.

The thermometer readings ranged from 70 to 90 degrees in the shade at Thana yesterday and the day previous.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS. TATA AND Co.'s Liverpool market report runs thus:—"The market has been fluctuating extremely these last few days (second week of Feb.), 6 to 8 points a day. Bears still stick to their opinion of a large crop, and look for an ultimate delivery of 10 million bales, whilst Bulls as strenuously hold to their small crop estimates of about 8 1-2. The receipts are certainly somewhat larger, but all the same it is unlikely that the crop will total up to more than 9 million, and our Southern friends all look for a rapid falling-off in near future. Under these various Bear and Bull opinions the market is extremely sensitive, and every large buying order puts the market up a couple of points, while large sale depresses it immediately, and makes it look weak. "We are still of opinion that the price 5 5 32 for Middling on the spot which spinners can afford to pay and make a profit on, is therefore justified, and that to buy Aug.-Sept. at the discount of 34-64 will prove to be a good operation. The strong statistical position can be seen from the following statistics, which even if controverted will give food for reflection:—

Estimated Crop 1899-1900	9,000,000
Port Stocks, 1st Sept 1899	400,000
	9,400,000
Deduct Port Stocks, 31st Aug 1900, per day	100,000
U S A and Japan requires	9,300,000 3,900,000
Balance for other Exports	5,400,000
So far to Europe, 9th Feb	3,500,000
Still available	1,900,900
Liverpool Statistics:—	
Stock 1st Feb 1900	524,000
Afloat	200,000
	724,000
Export from U S A up to 31st Aug 1900	1,000,000
Supply for Great Britain	1,724,000
For export and supplies in 29 weeks at 58,000 per week	168,200
Supply on 31st Aug. 1900	4,200

This means a Natural Corner."

He also quote the following from another interesting Liverpool letter:—"The British consumer of America's great staple article of produce is living in a veritable fool's paradise. The statistical position continues to gain strength, and yet he wonders why prices should advance. A well-known spinner in the Oldham district, controlling not far short of 250,000 spindles, is coming round to my opinion: the only thing to prevent a further material advance in Cotton is the adoption of short-time in Lancashire, for there is not enough cotton to supply our needs. But the present prosperous condition of our textile industries puts the question of short time of the way for three months absolutely, and for the whole season probably. As there is only two months' supply in stock, Cotton must be attracted to this port and as 5d. per lbs. won't do it, we must advance to a sufficiently tempting basis. If there is going to be no short time, Cotton must advance further and at 4 5-8 d. per lb. Aug.-Sept. delivery is the cheapest position on board. . . . Even now spinners in this country while not perhaps "bear" are nevertheless very "bare" of Cotton. You must also remember that the position is worce than it appears, because a much larger portion than usual of our small stock consists of "Low Mid," and the grades below. . . . Not for half-a-century has the trade of this country been so prosperous; throughout the world indeed trade is good; and in the New world booming. Advise your friends against 'going short,' for possibilities of 5 1-2d. per lb, are not as remote as the majority imagine. Some went bear, but they are feeling uneasy, and their covering operations will only assist the advance. It is a natural advance due to natural dificit in supply, and the market is simply cornering itself. In the words of a great prophet I say 'buy autumn monthsand wear diamonds.'"

To make the position of English Textile industry vs. Cotton more clear we quote the following from our Manchester letter. "We have to advise again a further advance in American botton, with a corresponding advance in yarn and cloth. In fact we have reached such a point that merchants and buyers hesitate to pay the high rates demanded. In our opinion, it is more than probable that prices will still advance, particularly as regards cloth, where the heavy

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 5.

EXCHANGE.—The Market opened steady at Saturday's rates, and with the exception of a line of Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 4 3-32d., there has been nothing doing. The following are closing quotations :—

	s. d.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 1-16
Bank Demand	1-4 3-32
3 Months' Sight Credits	1-4 5-16
3 Months' Sight Francs	1-71 1-2
Shanghai 30 days' sight	Rs. 195
Hongkong "	" 142 3-4
Japan "	" 148

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 95 5-16 ready, and Rs. 95-8 for 30th March and remained in this position all day with nothing doing.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—Unchanged with a very limited business passing.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay cash balance is down 15 lacs on last week as will be seen from the following statement.

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec. Rs.	7,39,810
" " Branches	Inc.	2,33,380
Other "	Dec.	12,33,529
Government Securities	Dec.	31,340
Other authorised "	unchanged.	
Loans	Dec.	1,39,107
Bills Discounted and purchased	Inc.	3,77,396
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	55,723
Cash	Dec.	15,15,278

SEEDS.—The markets for all descriptions are firm, to strong, with however but little business passing owing to the most beggarly arrivals. Gingelly—Unchanged from Saturday's prices. Linseed—There are buyers at Rs. 8-12 0 per cwt. Rape—Yellow Guzerat Rs. 7-4-0 per cwt. Brown Cawnpore 6-12. Prices advancing. Castorseed—is higher by 4, as. with buyers at Rs. 38-8-0 per candy.

FREIGHTS.—The market is firm for this month as tonnage is scarce, but for April the tendency is towards lower rates. Some Genoa business has been done for March at 18s. 9d.

COALS.—3,000 tons Jardines have been sold at Rs. 14-12-0 for March-April, and 3,000 tons of same quality for June at Rs. 13-12-0 and the market keeps strong.

COTTON.—In response to the still further advance in Liverpool and New York, our local market opened strong with a jump of Rs. 10 for Contracts and ready Bengals, other ready cotton fetching Rs. 5 higher over Saturday's rates. During the day rates eased off at Colaba, and Suttas went back Rs. 2 with sellers of ready cotton willing to take less than they asked in the morning. The enquiry by shippers for Europe and Japan and from local Mills is limited. Late on Saturday evening speculators came out and bought freely, taking between 5,000 and 6,000 bales ready stuff, at Rs. 250 to Rs. 260.

	Rs.
Good Broach is quoted at	278 to 279
Westerns	262
F. G. Bengals	252
S. G. Dharwar	276 to 277

We append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1900.	1898.	1897.
Week's receipts	1,55,000	97,000	1,49,000
Do. Export to U.K.	1,19,000	61,000	79,000
Do. do. to Continent	85,000	81,000	1,46,000
Total receipts since 1st September	54,60,000	72,30,000	7,28,000
Total receipts to U. K.	15,91,000	29,90,000	26,06 000
Do. to Continent.	23 87,000	28,46,000	23 67 000
Total stock in the Ports	9,50 000	7,62,000	11,37,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Total visible supply of all kinds	3,510,000	4,868,220	4,528,760
" " " of Surats	50,000	175,480	83,840
For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	630,000	1,785,000	1,203,680
" London	3,000	8,000	3,000
American Afloat	230,000	184,600	244,200
East Indian "	1,000	1,000	1,500
Total	864,000	1,978,600	1,452,180
Price of Mid.-Americans	5 12-32d.	3 7-16d.	3 7-16d
" Good Bhowaugger	4 18-32d.	2 27-32d.	3
Difference	26-32d.	19-32d.	14-32d

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay on Saturday :—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	177
Barsee & Nugar	353
Berar	546
Total Oomras	1,076
Hingunghat	51
Dholleras	180
Broach	150
Bengals	1,658
Total	3,115

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay :—

	cwts.
Wheat	1,571
Linseed	318
Rapeseed	66
Gingellyseed	4,355
Poppyseed	...
Groundnuts	204
Castorseed	609
Rice	34,659

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 3rd March, as compared with the statement of 24th February, 1900 :—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 24. Rs.	Mar. 3. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	...	...
Public Deposits at Head Office	60,65,496	53,25,686
Do. do. at Branches	27,31,892	29,65,272
Other Deposits	376,14,067	363,80,438
Post Bills	9,007	9,007
Credits, undrawn	14,92,823	18,44,756
Rs.	649,13,285	635,25,259
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	78,83,750	78,52,410
Other authorised Securities	24,95,535	24,95,505
Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities	86,84,890	86,60,967
Loans do. do. do.	183,38,283	181,97,176
Bills Discounted and purchased	127,97,491	131,04,977
Dead Stock	4,23 976	4,23,976
Stamps and Stationery	26,707	23,666
Bullion	...	...
Balances with other Banks	2,69,584	2,13,861
Cash	140,64,959	125,49,721
Rs.	649,13,285	635,25,259

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE & Co's cotton circular dated Hongkong, Feb. 16th, says :—During the first interval of the fortnight the market maintained the firm tendency reported in our last, and complimentary transactions for the New Year were booked at a rise of dol. 1. Latterly, owing to the absence of news from consuming outlets where business has not been resumed, coupled with the quiet feeling prevailing in Northern markets, dealers here do not evince anxiety to indulge in free buying. On the other hand, importers have not been easy sellers owing to the strong tenor of advices from India. Sales to the extent of 5,000 bales sum up as under :—

1,500	bales of No. 20 sold at	$ 95·00	to $ 106·00	and dols 112·00
350	" " 15 "	88.00	" 100·00	
1,050	" " 12 "	80.00	" 95.00	
2,500	" " 10 "	80.00	" 92·00	and $ 97.00

leaving unsold stock—under arrivals of 7,500 bales and shipments coastwise and northwards of about 2,000 bales—to 62,000 bales. Exchange on India is to-day Rs. 144 1-4 wire and Rs. 145 post.

A moderate business in Japanese Yarns at a rise of dols. 2 has transpired. About 1,000 bales of 30s have been sold at dols. 108 to dols. 112.

Advices from Shanghai make the market there, though not very active, yet the firm feeling reported previously has not undergone any change as importers have kept before their eyes the strong markets prevailing in India. Sales of about 2,500 bales have transpired at a rise of Taels 1 to 1 1-2 as follows :—

325	Bales of No. 20 sold at	Tls. 77·00	to 81·00	
700	" " 16 "	72·25	" 77·00	
150	" " 12 "	67·75	" 72·00	
1,250	" " 10 "	64·00	" 70·00	
75	" " 6 "	62·00	" 63·00	

leaving unsold stocks at 62,000 bales, Exchange on India, as on the 12th February, 1900, has been advised at Rs. 198 1-2 T. T. and Rs. 199 on demand.

Japanese spinnings to the extent of 2,000 bales and 1,600 bales of local Mills have changed hands at a rise of Taels 2 to 3.

Japanese No. 20 at Tls. 80·75/82·50			
" 16 " 79·00/80·50			
Local No. 10 sold at Tls. 76 to 76·75			
" 14 " 80 to 81·00			
" 16 " 81 to 82·75			

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—MARCH 4.

10 p.m.	73·4

MONDAY.—MARCH 5.

6 a.m.	70·9
10 a.m.	76·4
2 p.m.	78·3
4 p.m.	76·8

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

PATELL—March 5, at her residence, Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort, Bombay, Manockbai, w.fe of Mr. Byramjee Hormuzjee Patell, daughter of the late Mr. Jenangirjee Cursetjee Parachund, mother of Khan Bahadoor Bomanjee Byramjee Patell, and Ardeshir Byramjee Patell, aged 68 years. Funeral at 7 o'clock, this (Tuesday) morning.

STEVENS—March 5, at Neecan Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay, Frederick William Stevens, C.I.E., aged 54. Funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon at 5, at Sewree. Friends will please accept this the only intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

COLE—February 26, at Budaon, N-W-P, the wife of A W R Cole, I. C. S., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MORRISON—NIGHTINGALE—February 24, at Cawnpore, by the Rev Fr Ludovic, James Morrison, Civil Surgeon of Buldana, Berar, to Clarice Marie, second daughter of George Ewan Nightingale and the late Mrs Nightingale and grand niece of the late Sir Charles Nightingale, Bart, of Kneesworth Hall, Cambridgeshire.

OSBORN—CARDEW February 27, at Trinity Church, Sialkot, Punjab, by the Rev G A Gilmore, Captain William L Osborn, Royal Sussex Reziment, son of Lieutenant-General W Osborn, I S C, to Ethel Marion, widow of the late Major G S Cardew, and daughter of the late Major-General Charles Elgee, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

ONE WHO KNOWS.—We can only insert communications guaranteed by name and address.—ED., "B.G."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1900.

FROM the very outset we have consistently taken the view that, serious and prolonged as the war in South Africa would prove to be, yet the issue could not be doubtful, and that the real danger to be feared was the evolution of foreign complications which, compared to the quarrel with the two Republics, would be of the utmost gravity. It is now recognised on all hands that we are confronted with possible dangers of a very serious kind. Lord Salisbury does not deny their existence; he very reasonably pleads that in his position he cannot discuss the character or the motives of the Russian Government, or the health of the Amir. But he admits that contingencies may arise "which could not be foreseen." What is even more significant is that the Foreign Secretary thinks the time opportune to dwell upon the difficulties and lurking dangers of pursuing a road differing from that taken by all other nations in the matter of voluntary enlistment. Other Prime Ministers can state beforehand exactly what forces will be available at a given time; but an English Minister can only conjecture the numbers that may enter the militia or the regular army. Consequently if emergencies arise they will have to be met by recourse to the free valour and enterprise of the country; the present system of voluntary enlistment is the will of the people, and it must not be changed. His Lordship pointed out that conscription was only referred to by two members of the House of Lords during the debates on the proposed armaments, and they sat on the Conservative side of the House. Yet "conscription is the only alternative which is possible, and is present to every one's mind." The Opposition taxed the Ministry with the conjectural and wholly hypothetical character of the proposed additions to the military given by Lord Lansdowne. How, asked Lord Salisbury, could the figures be other than conjectural? His speech from beginning to end was a veiled suggestion of the necessity, perhaps even of the imminence, of compulsory military service. Lord Rosebery, in a speech, which at any other time would create not only alarm but consternation, dwelt on the possible imminence of the gravest dangers. Before referring in more detail to that pronouncement of a statesman who has been in turn Foreign Minister and Prime Minister, we will quote here a communication from an experienced observer, who writing from London, on 9th February, said :—"We may now at last hope that the position in the Transvaal has been seriously tackled, and will soon be resolved in an enduring peace. It is disgraceful that this war should have been so bungled that at most 60,000 men appeared to set the whole Empire at defiance. For all this—and worse as it may be yet—there is nothing to fear locally. But beyond South Africa, in Egypt, in the Persian Gulf, and in Afghanistan, there is everything to fear. At any moment after the close of the Paris Exhibition, if not before, we may be confronted with a *fait accompli* on the part of Russia This danger is imminent, and at this moment its development would be full of peril."

We withheld that communication, coming from one who was undoubtedly acquainted at first hand with all that is to be known in Westminster of international currents. We withheld it lest it might be an exaggerated view of the situation. But there is no use in reticence when Lord Rosebery, with a full sense of responsibility, stands up in the House of Lords and warns the Government that their military preparations are not adequate to meet the dangers that have to be met. "I do not think," said his Lordship, "the Government have the faintest notion of how in the country, in the streets, in any place where men congregate, the feeling of crisis, of overburdening crisis, of constant danger, is present to the minds of the people. This is a matter of life and death. Suppose—take the hypothesis for one moment, though we will not admit it for more than a single instant—that you should not be victorious in this war. You lose South Africa. You could not show your face in South Africa. You lose the principal colony of your Empire, you lose the most important base you have outside these islands. But if you lose South Africa you lose a great deal more than that. The Colonies have come so enthusiastically to our support, have done so because they believe they are associating themselves with the most powerful Empire the world has ever seen. If you deprive them of that feeling the life of your Empire is short. You will be shut up in these Islands, one of which I fear does not love you, and your Empire outside these Islands will break away from you, and where it is without defence it will fall a prey to other nations. In the meantime, you alone with your fleet will be in the midst of a Europe which has many scores to pay off, and will be only too ready to pay them off. If that be not a crisis, if that be not a matter of life and death, I know not what is." That is the utterance of a statesman who has given his support and encouragement to the Ministry in respect to the war, which he holds to be just and necessary. But he refuses to regard as sufficient for the safety of the endangered Empire a reconstitution of forces purporting to raise the army with its auxiliary branches to a total of 409,000 men. Lord Lansdowne gave a resume of the military situation at the outbreak of hostilities and of the proposals by which the Government intended to meet the unexpected difficulties that have arisen. When the war began on the 12th October there were 23,000 British troops in the two colonies—the Cape and Natal. It was intended that another 50,000 should be landed in South Africa by the 23rd December. The 75,000 men, it was believed, would be quite sufficient for an advance through the Free State to Pretoria and to bring the campaign to a successful conclusion. The departure from that plan by Sir Redvers Buller to help Sir George White at Ladysmith and the garrison of Kimberley, rendered it necessary to pour in more troops. On an average some 25,000 men were sent out in each of the months of October, November, December and January. By the middle of February some 200,000 men were either in South Africa or on the way. As it was necessary to reconstitute the garrison of the United Kingdom, and prepare for the despatch of more troops, if required, to the seat of war, the Government, besides making good the wear and tear of the army in the field, they have provided 98,000 regulars, including cavalry and field artillery, and in addition 12,000 of the reserve, making 110,000 regulars, 7,000 yeomanry, 77,000 militia, besides the battalions gone or going to Africa, and 215,000 volunteers—in all 409,000 men serving at Home.

Lord Rosebery objected to this presentment of the miltary situation as wholly misleading and subjected it to a searching analysis. The 98,000 Regulars consist of men or boys too young to be sent to the front, or men required for the depots, or pronounced to be unfit for active service. The 77,000 militia cannot be embodied, there being no barracks for them; the 215,000 volunteers cannot by any stretch of imagination be regarded as soldiers, "in the scientific sense of the word." That was the opinion entertained of that patriotic but very ill-trained body by Colonel Hale, R. E., two years ago, who quoted numerous authorities to show that they are sadly behind even the militia in discipline and efficiency. Lord Rosebery, referring to Lord Lansdowne's statement that it was intended to make the volunteers more efficient by giving them a month's training under canvas when the weather improves in May, pronounced that plan impracticable. The employers of labour will not submit to the disorganisation of their establishments. The scheme is denounced as an attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the public and palm off a paper army on the country and on foreigners, who understand the real state of things better than the Government. Then there is the question of recruiting another 30,000 men for the army, when it is impossible to recruit up to the present numbers and the militia is in the same plight. The possibility of getting the proposed numbers by the present system of volunteer recruiting is very generally questioned. The volunteers are to be asked to increase their battalions to the full strength of 1,000 men, so that second battalions can be then created. No one supposes that this invitation will yield the required numbers. Then it is intended to send out another 50,000 men to the seat of war. That will dangerously weaken still further the effective garrison of the mother-country. If foreign complications arise, how are they to be met? Lord Kimberley, who has been Secretary of State for India and also Foreign Minister is at one with Lord Rosebery in regarding the situation as precarious. There is not only the danger incidental to the possible death of the Amir; the continued movement of troops to the Afghan frontier, "which if not menacing shows at least the possibilities of action in the future, never absent from the mind of the Russian Government" can not be ignored. Lord Kimberley, while giving every credence to the peaceful intentions of the Czar does not forget that the Orthodox Church, the strong Slav feeling in the country, and the Army, are influences which no ruler can afford to disregard. If these influences should prove as strong as they have often been before, we shall have to deal with an emergency far otherwise serious than that of the operations in South Africa, which have hitherto absorbed the whole attention of the public and Government.

FROM Peking comes a fresh illustration of the remarkable manner in which they do things in China. Her Majesty the Empress-Dowager finding herself in want of money the other day commanded her Viceroys and Governors of Provinces to make all possible haste in investigating the Customs, Salt and Likin department to find out what perquisites have been withheld from Government. The Viceroy Chang and the Governor of Hupeh, "after careful deliberation" discovered no dishonesty on the part of their subordinates and, having barely enough money to carry on the Government of their provinces, offered out of their own pockets to contribute between nine and ten thousand taels annually. The Empress-Dowager, who knows her own people better than her Viceroys apparently do, thereupon waxed furious, ordered that the high officials in question shall be severely reprimanded, and in refusing their money expresses her belief that even the contribution they offer would be squeezed out of the people. Her Majesty says: "We had no desire that these Viceroys and Governors should exact from the people divers sums to satisfy the Imperial Exchequer. We simply claimed our rights. If there are actually no perquisites or surplus to divert into the proper exchequer the duty of the said Viceroys and Governors should be to say so in so many words and not seek to make up in a roundabout way. Yu Ch'ang, Governor of Hunan, on behalf of himself and his subordinates offered to contribute annually to the Imperial Exchequer a sum from their own pockets and not the result of perquisites. But as this money would necessarily be taken from the masses who would thereby suffer, we must decline this money. To return, however, to Chang Chih-tung, he must remember that with his numerous schemes he has during his many years' Viceroyship expended myriads of taels belonging to the Imperial Exchequer; does he then wish us to believe that, in all Hupeh, he cannot find a single instance of dishonest appropriation of the funds or illegal taxing of the people for the sole benefit of the officials? Yet he has the effrontery to offer a few thousand taels as a contribution as if we required such contribution!"

THE Russian battle-ship Petropaulovsk, which did not go to the Persian Gulf, has arrived at Colombo. A local correspondent compares Bombay's attitude towards the Russian with that of Ceylon. "When you heard of a Russian war-vessel in the Persian Gulf it suddenly grew from a tiny gunboat into a cruiser, then into a cruiser with fighting tops. The good old Petropaulovsk became both the Admiral Korniloff and the Admiral Nachimoff, and finally a Russian fleet. It grew like Bill Adams's estimate of the strength of Napoleon's army of picked men. And if that ship had appeared in Bombay waters we might have expected an agitation in a certain quarter in favour of torpedoing her. See how differently we behave towards the Russians in Ceylon. The Petropaulovsk arrived this morning in Colombo. To-night we invite them and every other Russian we can lay hands on to dinner, and we give them an exhibition of devil-dancing to follow. To-morrow every ward-room officer on the ship—and there are twenty of them—is to dine with the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir E. Noel Walker. You, in Bombay, or some of you at all events, are almost as inhospitable as they are in Singapore. Doubtless you will by this time have seen how, according to the Malay paper, a party of three gentlemanly looking Russians were arrested for being on property reserved for military purposes. They had no maps, photographs or sketches in their possession—indeed nothing but a tin can containing some freshly-caught crabs and two bottles of insects. The Crown Prosecutor said that the practice of foreigners landing for scientific purposes was becoming too common. It was very easy for scientific gentlemen to take impressions mentally, and he asked that an example should be made. The Russian Consul said that the defendants did not know they were trespassing. The magistrate being of a different opinion the three Russians were fined two hundred dollars each, in default two months' simple imprisonment If people in Bombay and Singapore do things of this sort they will be getting themselves disliked and it will be all the worse for them when the Russians do come."

THE latest Customs Circular concerns itself with the legal definition of telephone posts. Some luminary of the Customs Department has described them as "iron tapering pipes" and has doubtless charged them accordingly. The point has been referred to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, who unhesitatingly declares that telephone posts, though imported in the form of tubes, are not adapted for use as pipes, but are really tubular posts or standards, and it is understood specialised for this use by their tapering ends. They are therefore to be classed as "telephonic instruments, apparatus and appliances." The Customs Department has not yet endeavoured to class telegraph posts as ordnance, but it need not surprise us if it should, for it is on record that the frontier tribesmen are in the habit of cutting them down and having closed up one end, using them as guns of position. We may expect a reference.

FOUR more legislative meetings of the Viceroy's Council will take place before the Government of India leave Calcutta. The principal measure which remains to be put through is the Press Messages Bill, which is to be taken up on the 16th. The Burma Courts Bill, which is also to be passed this session, comes next. It will be brought up at the meeting on the 21st, the meeting on the 9th being necessarily confined to formal business owing to the absence of the Viceroy, while that on the 28th will be, as usual, fully occupied by the Budget debate.

YESTERDAY evening a special service of supplication for the success of the British Arms in South Africa was held in the Cathedral, Bombay. His Lordship the Bishop Dr. McArthur preached from the words "Thy Kingdom Come" and in the course of his sermon said we pray for victory but not that victory may elate us or increase our material resources, but that it may enable us to co-operate with God in accomplishing his purpose for the world. In the country in which the war is raging there had been influences at work adverse to the coming of the Kingdom of God. There had been an attitude of oppression and a policy of cruelty to the native races, which had even sought to justify itself by perverse and impious interpretations of God's Word, and had obstinately resorted all better influences. There had been a determination to exclude from a great country the institutions and organizations of civilised communities, there had been a secret and deceitful purpose maintained through years of prevarication to deny the elementary rights of citizenship to those who were developing the resources of the country and supplying its wealth to the public treasury; there had been gross corruption in administration and a host of misdemeanours too numerous to record. These things were adverse to the coming of God's Kingdom on a great Continent and we pray for victory in order that we may be instrumental in establishing a better order of things. The service included especial prayers for the soldiers and sufferers by the war and for those who have gone forth to minister to the suffering. At the close the organist played "God save the Queen." There was a large congregation and their Excellences Lord and Lady Northcote were present.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Egypt, with the outward Mails of the 23rd ultimo, left Aden, at 9 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m., on Friday next.

IT is notified that under instructions from Army Head Quarters, India, the following contingents will be despatched from Bombay to South Africa shortly viz :—4 officers, 4 British non-commissioned officers, 2,000 Bhistis (with mussacks and pakhals), and to 264 Syces.

Two warrant officers, two women and five children, 14 men rank and file, 12 women and 14 children, are expected to arrive here on the 9th instant in the P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Egypt, on arrival they will be attached to the Colaba Depot pending despatch to their distination.

AN important resolution is issued in the Public Works Department, re-organising the administrative posts in the Department and separating the appointments of Chief and Superintending Engineers on Railways from those of Buildings and Roads and Irrigation, all of which have previously been on one combined list for the purpose of promotion. The separation of the branches is further emphasised by the abolition of the term Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department. The head of one branch will in future be styled Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, Irrigation, Roads and Buildings; the head of the Railway Branch being similarly styled Secretary to the Public Works Department, Railways. The most important part of the re-organisation is, however, the increase of pay in the second and third grades of Superintending Engineers. The latter is raised, with effect from the 1st January, Rs. 1,100 to Rs. 1,250, and the former from Rs. 1,350 to Rs. 1,400 per mensem. This increase of pay is in recognition of the fact that the old rate of pay was inadequate to the responsibilities of the position.

MR. RIDER HAGGARD, notwithstanding the rumour that he is at the Cape, is at present staying at Florence, where the illness of his daughter has prevented him from going further afield. Mr. Haggard intends, on resuming his tour, to visit Rome and Athens.

THE coal crisis has become so serious in Russia that the Minister of Finance has been obliged to ask permission of the Emperor to allow all railways to import foreign coal free of duty over all frontiers of the Empire up to September 1 next, provided that such coal be used exclusively in the working of the lines. An Imperial order to this effect appeared on Friday.

THE deficit in the supply of native Russian coal this year is estimated at close upon 1,000,000 tons. There are hardly any stocks at the railway depots and metallurgical works in the south, and not only have many of the latter been obliged to damp down blast furnaces and diminish production, but it is said that even the trains are delayed for want of sufficient fuel of proper quality with which to drive the locomotives at the required speed.

THE attitude of the Vatican Press in respect of Great Britain is the subject of general comment, and there are many conjectures as to the origin and significance of the animus displayed. Protests from all quarters where British Roman Catholics live have reached the Vatican, and many ecclesiastics of position who reside in the British Dominions have urged the danger of the line of conduct pursued in this matter, but the campaign is continued with unabated violence. It is thought by some that the clericals are actuated by the desire to win the sympathies of France, and that it is the Jesuit party who inspire the attacks on Great Britain. Hitherto the Pope has not intervened a word.

A HITHERTO unpublished story of the gallantry of the Duke of Roxburghe in an engagement at Rensburg is contained in a letter from a private in the Blues to his sister at Farnham. He says; "General French ordered one squadron of the Blues to go out on reconnaissance to find the enemy. Well, after some time we did find them, but they were in too strong a position, and we only numbered eighty. The bullets began to whiste round, and the shells to drop, and our position became dangerous. We had the order to retire, which took a little time, as we were all dismounted on a top of big hill, and the horses were a little way off. By the time we had reached the bottom of the hill some one had galloped off with my horse, so I was left without a mount. The firing was getting rather thick, and I thought my last day had come, for I had no chance of getting away alone. But the Duke of Roxburghe came back for me, and I got up on his horse behind him, and he carried me in safety away from the fire. So I owe my life to him."

THE Senate has re-elected M. Fallieres as its President. This shows how little the High Court proceedings have affected the spirit of Parliament. Few senators are more moderate in practice than M. Fallieres, though his theories, as expressed at political meetings, are somewhat advanced. The explanation of this seeming contradiction is that M. Fallieres is a meridional, with all the exuberance combined with the calculating coolness of the southern French nature. A violent anti-clerical, if his spoken professions are to be belived, it is known that M. Fallieres is a good deal under the influence of his cousin, who is one of the most respected of French prelates. It was for this reason that he was made, some Cabinets ago, Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, a post which he filled to the satisfaction of everybody, including the clericals. In appearance M. Fallieres is obese and ringlety. He is an excellent speaker, and belongs psychologically to the race of Numa Roumestan, though his career has been less extravagant than was that of Daudet's hero.

PATRIOTIC enthusiasm has not been precisely the note of the opening of the debate on the German Navy Bill. Admiral Tirpitz, who has charge of the measure, is a slow speaker; at the best of times there is nothing of the Turbinia about Tirpitz. His machinery—as the "Times" correspondent, in a vein of naval metaphor, puts it—"threatened at every movement to come to a standstill." Naturally, therefore, the Admiral's elaborate banquet off his own words of less than two years ago dit not excite any considerable emotion even among the supporters of the bill; indeed its general reception is described as having been exceedingly unfavourable. Then came Dr. Schaedler (vice Dr. Lieber, absent, ill) to say that the Catholic Centre, which holds the balance of power in the Reichstag, will have nothing to do with the bill in its present form. Nevertheless, Court and other influences are strong; and the net result of a survey of the situation seems to be correctly ascertained by the Berlin correspondent who opines that the odds for and against the passing of the bill are even. Time will show.

AT one o'clock on the morning of the 6th ult. a policeman saw what he took to be an infernal machine with a lighted fuse attached to it, on a window-sill of the house occupied by M. Paul de Cassagnac in the Boulevard Malesherbes. He rushed forward and extinguished the fuse, getting his hand burned while doing so. The infernal machine was taken to the municipal laboratory, where it was found that the outer shell consisted of a box 10 centimetres by 15, which had contained some sort of milk food. The contents were as follows :—A quantity of black powder mixed with another powder, revolver bullets with their coverings removed, bullets used in American carbines, and iron and lead filings. M. Cassagnac, being questioned on the subject of the attempted outrage, said: "I have been chosen because I am an owner of property and am regarded as a type of the bourgeois. The outrage leaves me quite calm. It could hardly disturb a man who has risked his life several times." The "Matin" says that the examination made at the municipal laboratory shows that the machine was very dangerous. The police are conducting active inquiries, but as yet have discovered no clue as to the perpetrator or perpetrators of the outrage. According to some papers the policeman who extinguished the fuse saw two men running away from the direction of M. de Cassagnac's house.

LETTERS from Monte Video state that a very discreditable scene was witnessed there on Christmas night. The crew of Her Majesty's ships in harbour were granted leave for the afternoon and evening, and a large number of men availed themselves of it to go on shore. During the evening some twenty or thirty petty officers and men assembled in a public-house, and they became so disorderly that the frightened landlord called in the police. This infuriated the sailors, who forcibly ejected the police, and two petty officers, seeing that matters were getting serious, and being anxious to keep clear of the disturbance, left the house. They were, however, immediately arrested; and, on this coming to the knowledge of the bluejackets, they made a violent onslaught on the "Vigilantes" with empty bottles and other missiles, and drove them some distance up the street. Then, to avoid arrest, they barricaded the inside of the public-house with tables and chairs to prevent the police from reaching them; and the police, recognising their helplessness, sent for the military, who presently arrived to the number of about 250. Mr. Baring, the British Minister, was also sent for, and he did his best to pacify the men and induce them to surrender quietly; but in vain. Eventually Captain Inglefield, of H. M. S. Swallow, arrived on the scene. Captain Inglefield succeeded in getting into the house, and ordered the party to surrender. The men, about thirty in number, eventually yielded, and on going into the street were surrounded by the military and police and removed to the nearest gaol. Next day they were released and sent back to their respective ships. As a result of the discreditable affair, four petty officers have been disrated, several men have lost their badges, and others have been punished in a lesser degree.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LABUSCHAGNE'S NEK OCCUPIED BY THE BRITISH.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

Later advices from Dordrecht state that Brabant's Colonials have occupied the Boer's strong position at Labuschagne's Nek.

A determined attempt was made by the enemy to retake it, but was repulsed with heavy loss.

The British loss was six killed and fifteen wounded.

GENERAL JOUBERT COLLECTING FORCES TO OPPOSE GENERAL ROBERTS.

A "Times" despatch from Osfontein, dated the 2nd inst., states that opposition to our advance is anticipated at Abraham's Kraal, about thirty miles east of Paardeberg, where General Joubert is collecting a force from the whole of the forces which were besieging Ladysmith and those in the North-Eastern Free State.

A DESPATCH FROM LORD ROBERTS.

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Osfontein, the 4th instant, states that the situation there is unchanged.

General Clements reports that our advanced troops hold Achterang and that the railway to Joubert's siding will be open to-day.

The enemy is still in force at Norval's Post Bridge.

Advices from Mafeking, dated 15th ultimo, state that all was well there.

RECONNAISSANCE NEAR COLESBERG.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The Australians, from Colesberg with two guns, reconnoitred Wagon Bridge on the Orange River which they found to be intact.

A shell dispersed fifty Boers who were on the opposite bank.

GENERAL WHITE ON THE SIEGE.

THE FUTURE OF THE REPUBLICS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 5.

The "Indian Daily News" correspondent, wiring London, 4th March, says:—

General White after the arrival of Lord Dundonald and the relieving force said: "It hurt me terribly, when I was compelled to cut down rations, but thank God, we have kept our flag flying!"

It is reported that Captains Haldane, of the Gordons, and LeMesurier, of the Dublins, have escaped from Pretoria.

A pro-Boer meeting, which was held in Exeter Hall, was conducted with extremely bad taste, and for some time those attending the meeting were in no little danger; for it was in the midst of the rejoicings for the relief of Ladysmith, and the populace was indignant and made repeated attempts to storm the building. After a great deal of trouble the police eventually succeeded in repelling the crowd.

There were great rejoicings in Montreal over the British victories, and especially over the gallantry of the Canadians at Paardeberg. These festivities have, however, resulted in serious racial conflicts between English and French students.

The Parliamentary followers of Lord Salisbury are signing memorials in large numbers, demanding the disarmament of the South African Republics, and their conversion into Crown Colonies.

MESSAGE TO THE VICEROY FROM H. M. THE QUEEN.

H. E. the Viceroy received the following telegram from her Majesty the Queen-Empress:—"Thanks for the congratulations on our great success which will, I know, be shared by all India who have shown such loyalty."

CASUALTIES AT LADYSMITH.

The following casualties have been reported from Ladysmith:—5th Dragoons—Slight concussion, Lieutenant Dunbar; broken thigh, Private R. Guard; died of disease, Private W. Welsh; 1st Devonshire—wounded severely, Private R. Mower; slightly, Private Taylor; died of disease, Private P. Mead; 2nd King's Royal Rifles—died of disease, Private E. Mason, Corporal E. Sims; 1st Gloucesters—died of disease, Private H. Dayton; and 42nd Battery—died of disease, Driver Ellis.

REJOICINGS AT BARODA AND SURAT.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

BARODA, MARCH 4.

The recent success of the British arms in South Africa has occasioned great joy in the ranks of the 9th Bombay Infantry. The news of the relief of Ladysmith was received on Friday last, and on the day following the Native Officers gave an entertainment to all the children of the Regiment (recruit boys included) in celebration of the above success.

The roll-call ground was decorated with flags and the Union Jack was flying aloft. Tents were pitched for the reception of the children, who attired in gay and smart costumes, assembled at 4 p.m., and were then shown into the tents where fruits, sweets, etc., were served out to them. Several tamashas were provided for their amusement which they seemed to fully enjoy. Men crowded round to witness the tamashas and the occasion was honoured by the presence of Colonel H. Godfrey, Commanding 9th Bombay Infantry, Major Battiscombe, Captain Searle, Lieutenant Wooldridge and Lieutenant Tatham. Great enthusiasm prevailed among the spectators. The entertainment closed at sunset.

SURAT, MARCH 4.

This evening a grand *jasan* ceremony was performed at Sir Jamsetji's Elahibag at Rustampura. High priests of all denominations of the Parsi Anjuman officiated. The head priest Dasturji Rustamji and others offered thanksgiving to God for the success of the British arms in South Africa and prayers were offered for her Gracious Majesty and the British Raj. Dasturji Rustamji Bejonji Vakeel, Mr. Barjorji Vakeel and others expressed enthusiastic loyalty and devotion of the Parsi Anjuman to her Gracious Majesty's Throne. A resolution was passed for the conveyance of the Anjuman's congratulations for British successes to his Excellency the Governor, requesting him to kindly transmit the same to her Majesty.

THE BRITISH SUCCESSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I observe from your columns that rejoicings have been held all over the country in consequence of the surrender of Cronje and the relief of Ladysmith, and it surprises me very much to find that Bombay "the Second City of the Empire" has not yet struck a note to signify these events which will certainly be handed down to posterity in the unwritten history of the future.

Can it be that the people of this city are asleep? If so, awake! and let them put on their best attire and call out a holiday in praise of the gallant veteran General who gained such a signal victory over England's bitterest foes in the Transvaal.

Let it be proclaimed by the Government that one day this week shall be set apart as a public holiday and let our mercantile establishments and the mills in particular give their men a complete holiday to join in a universal rejoicing. Let it not be said that this great city has neglected its duty and exhibited a sad lack of loyalty towards her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress.—Yours, &c.,

A LOYAL SUBJECT.

Bombay, March 5.

A PHILOSOPHICAL VIEW OF THE WAR.

AN Anglo-Indian in London favours us with h view of the war and its causes:—

The Generals in South Africa have not had easy times hitherto, but I am told that their work is cut out for them in earnest now, not by the somewhat subdued enemy, but by having to look after the Yeomanry, and if Kitchener has to do with that branch of the service there will be amusing ructions. Sir R. Buller seems still determined to persevere in a task of which he himself said "They want me to relieve Ladysmith, it would be just as easy to take the rock of Gibraltar." It is difficult to keep cool while almost every one is in a fever of enthusiasm over the war, and the few who are not thus excited are so objectionably pro-Boer that it takes a man all his time to keep his head. Most of us regard the present war as necessary or at least inevitable, and therefore not an unjust war. When two sides are bent on fighting they should be allowed to do so and have it over, and may the better man win. There cannot be two masters in South Africa or anywhere else. But if two men lose their temper and want to fight and get cheered as fine fellows by all their friends they always try to prove themselves and their quarrel right and that of their enemy an abomination. Now this Dr. Leyds and Our Joe have done well for their respective countries; in each case people believing the champion in whom they had decided beforehand they would believe. All this to an impartial observer means that both parties to the fight are equally to blame, but have both very good reasons for fighting. For my part I care less for "my brother Boer," whom I don't know, than for my brother Englishman whom I do know. I therefore hope that the British will get the best of the enemy and make him powerless once and for all, if they can; if they cannot, let it be proved by the event. Then at last we shall be satisfied all round because there will be nothing else to do. I have no fear of the issue now that our own Roberts is in command. Who has seen him as I have will see.

The Bob of Bobs
Leads wild flocks where lions ramped,
And trembling hills and earth that quaked
To quiet stamped.

"HAR HAR MAHADEVA"

THE "Hindi Punch" has the following:—Jalandhar Nath discourses: The surrender of the great Boer General, Cronje, on the nineteenth anniversary of Majuba Hill disaster to British arms, has been considered an auspicious coincidence, and Lord Roberts has been felicitated upon the occasion by the Queen Empress, and there are rejoicings in the British Empire. There is yet another coincidence of a significant character which Hind may justly claim credit for, and that credit, I have no doubt, will be heartily accorded her by the British Nation when it comes to hear of it. This memorable day, the 27 of February, fell this year on the 13 of the dark half of Magh, on the Maha Shivratra day, which is held sacred to Shiva, the third godhead of Hindu Trinity. The grim Deity, whose name is the war-cry of martial Hindus in battle-fields,—the cry of "Har Har Mahadeva!"—chose his own day to demonstrate to his faithful worshippers that their prayers for British victory in South Africa had been granted! The best instalment of success on the field, so far, comes on a blessed day, and it is followed sharp by the relief of Ladysmith containing the brave but sorely tried British warriors from India—the gallant soldiers who have proved the saviours of Natal!

'Tis "Bob's" foot on Afric's shore that turns the tide of war in favour of Britannia (continues J. N.) and lucky "Bob" as we all know, is Hind's favourite and learnt his craft in Hind's battles. He had not Hind's brave warriors to lead this time it is true: but in moments of greatest stress and strain did he remember them? Did the faintest echo of their battle cry, "Har Har Mahadeva!" strike Bob's ears on that memorable day? Yes he must have thought of Hind's brave sons and the shout of "Har Har Mahadeva!" must have been ringing in his ears on that eventful morn which was synchronus with the day held sacred to the God of War of the Hindus!

THE BOMBAY MINT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDEXNT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 5.

The Secretary of State is sending out an expert to examine the Bombay Mint. He arrives next month, and the coinage of gold will not commence until his report has reached the India Office.

MILITARY NEWS.

Risaldar Major Lalkhan, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, becomes A.-D.-C. to Sir Robert Low, vice Risaldar Major Abdullah Khan.

Major Thompson, I. M. S., has been appointed Staff Surgeon, Secunderabad.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE QUEEN WILL NOT GO TO BORDIGHERA.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

Her Majesty the Queen has abandoned the idea of going to Bordighera, having decided to remain in England at the present juncture.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 4.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Egypt, with the English Mails of the 23rd ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 9-0 p.m., to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, MARCH 3.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Valetta arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

GALE, MARCH 5.

The P. and O. Company's hired transport steamer Nankin left Galle this afternoon, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday, the 9th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's s. s. Caledonien which left Bombay on Thursday, the 15th ultimo, at noon, arrived at Marseilles on Friday, the 2nd instant, at 4 p.m.

Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bormida left Penang for Bombay on the 4th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats firm.

Good Bhownugger	4 18-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	100 3-4 ex.
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-2
8 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	109 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper	64
Bar Silver	27 1-2

THE "Frankfurter Zeitung" publishes a letter on the geography of "Hamlet," which, if the statements made are confirmed, will have a particular interest for Shakespearian students. The correspondent, whose letter has been translated by the Berlin correspondent of the "Standard," says:—"The question has often been asked why Shakespeare removed Hamlet, who was born in Jutland to the castle of Kronborg near Helisngor, or Elsinore, in Seeland; and how he came to have such a curiously exact knowledge of the local conditions of the little seaport. These questions are answered by an old document found a short time ago in the archives of Helsingor. In the said document one is informed that the Burgomaster of the town had a wooden fence erected in the year 1585, and that this fence was destroyed by a troupe of English actors. The names of the latter are mentioned, and amongst them are found some of whom one knows for certain that they were members of Shakespeare's company. From this, therefore, it may be concluded that this troupe, or several members thereof, had given representations in the year named in Helsingor, and that Shakespeare had obtained from them a description of the castle of Kronborg and its neighbourhood."

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SERVICE OF SUPPLICATION AT BOMBAY CATHEDRAL.

ADDRESS BY THE BISHOP.

YESTERDAY evening a special service of supplication for the success of the British arms in South Africa was held in the Cathedral, Bombay, and a special address was delivered by his Lordship the Bishop, the Rev. Dr. MacArthur. Appropriate hymns were sung and special prayers offered for those fighting and suffering and for those ministering to the sufferers, the service being very impressive. There was a very large congregation which included their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Northcote. The service opened with the Litany and thereafter the hymn "O God our help in ages past" was sung.

The Bishop who took for his text S. Matt. VI 10. "Thy Kingdom come," said:—Certain things are clearly implied in a concourse of this kind, in the special circumstances which have occasioned it. Those who have come to a service such as this can scarcely have done so from sentiment, or because it seemed the correct thing to do, or in obedience to official or social etiquette. The circumstances are too solemn and touch us all too closely and too deeply, to admit of morality. Even careless people and unbelievers are indisposed to trifle with God. Our concourse implies in the hearts of us all our belief in God as the personal and the intelligent disposer of all things. It implies our belief in God's providence, that is to say His management of the world and the affairs of men. It implies our belief on the value of prayer—it negatives the doctrine that the course of events is wholly determined by natural causes—that battles are won by physical strength or preponderance of numbers, or the skill of commanders, or the bravery of soldiers. It asserts that all incidents and issues are appointed by God and that God is influenced by the prayers of men. In the presence of the realities of personal and national anxieties and perils, all intellectual difficulties and shallow doubts and frivolous subtleties affecting prayer are wont to fly away and the great universal instinct of mankind, that God hears and answers prayer, asserts itself. We have come together then as believers in God as the disposer of all things and the hearer of prayers.

WHAT IS IT THAT WE HAVE COME TO ASK?

No heart is empty in this congregation, our natures are stirred to their inmost depths by strong and earnest desires. The love of country, the pride of race, the sense of dignity, the consciousness of great and noble traditions, these things swell in the hearts of us all and cry aloud for victory. The spirit of sympathy with the sufferings of our brethren who are fighting our battle throbs within us and pleads for a speedy cessation of hostilities. The spirit of compassion with the wounded and dying and for those alas, the multitude who have been sorely bereaved, speaks within us and cries to God for succour and for help. But there are other things than those things more important, much as these things touch us all. We have not come to ask merely for victory or the end of the war or for His merciful comfort and succour to those who need it most. Victory will fill our hearts with joy, it will vindicate our dignity, consolidate our power and extend our influence, these things are good as means to an end—in themselves they are not ends that we may pray for. Can we plead our selfish wishes when we come before God? Can we say to Him grant us victory because it uplifts us, it makes us happy? When we come before God we must remember that God has a purpose for the world. It was said by Francis Bacon, the great philosopher, that the secret of power in nature is correspondence with its laws; it is equally true to say that the secret of power in prayer is correspondence with God's purpose. It can never be lawful to form our own wishes, our own ambitions, our own worldly desires, when we come before God in prayer. The spirit of prayer is to seek to know God's will and to bring our wills into harmony with it. Now the purpose of God for the world is best expressed in this little petition, "Thy Kingdom come." That Our Lord Himself attached the utmost importance to it is proved by the position in which He placed it; after the right attitude to God the attitude of reverence and awe has been supplicated there comes as the very first request put into our lips by Christ this petition "Thy Kingdom come." The kingdom of God is the perfected rule of God in the world. In the present condition of things this has not been realised. There is

A PRINCIPAL DISORDER AT WORK.

The unruly wills and affections of sinful men thwart and hinder its realization but there is a movement in the direction of subduing these unruly wills and affections. The history of Christianity and the history of civilization are the record of that movement; that movement is the coming of the kingdom of God, it is a movement which is destined to triumph, and when it does triumph the kingdom of God will have come, and then God's purpose for the world will have been realised. There are various senses in which we may use this prayer, or rather I should say that there are various objects of desire to which we may properly apply it. Our horizon is likely to be limited by the interests in which we are chiefly engaged. Some people think chiefly of their own spiritual and moral condition; when they pray "Thy Kingdom come" they desire that their own lives may become more pure, more disciplined, more fruitful in good works, more rich in graces, more obedient to God's will. Others think chiefly of the growth of the Church and when they pray "Thy Kingdom come" they desire in their hearts the reform of abuses, the quickening of zeal, the deepening of spiritual aims and motives, the progress of missions, the conversion of sinners, the awakening of the indifferent, the gathering of the nations into the fold of Christ. Others again have habitually a wider horizon; they are, I should say, men in public life, politicians, administrators, social reformers, men who with pure motive and high purpose are devoting themselves to public interests. When they pray "Thy Kingdom come" they desire in their hearts that all that affects the social life of men may become better, that there may be healthier and purer physical conditions, less disease, less poverty and suffering, more enlightenment, more equal opportunities, juster laws, more unfettered possibilities for all to lead the best lives of which they are capable. Such men pray that God will extinguish all tyrannies; defeat all frauds, crush all oppression and cruelty, and shed his bright beams of light on all societies so that right and justice and truth and liberty may prevail throughout the world. It is in this last sense that we have come together to-day to pray "Thy Kingdom come."

WE PRAY FOR VICTORY,

but not that victory may elate us or increase our material resources, but that it may enable us to co-operate with God in accomplishing his purpose for the world. In the country in which the war is raging there have been influences at work adverse to the coming of the kingdom of God. There has been an attitude of oppression and a policy of cruelty to the native races inhabiting the country which has even sought to justify itself by perverse and impious interpretations of God's Word and has obstinately resisted all better influences. There has been a determination to exclude from a great country the institutions and organizations of civilized communities; there has been a secret and deceitful purpose, maintained through years of prevarication to deny the elementary rights of citizenship to those who were developing the resources of the country and supplying its wealth to the public treasury; there has been

GROSS CORRUPTION IN ADMINISTRATION

and a host of misdemeanours too numerous to record. These things are adverse to the coming of God's Kingdom on a great Continent and we pray for victory in order that we may be instrumental in establishing a better order of things. The end of the war when it comes will leave much suffering behind it—it has extinguished the light in many homes, it has made many lives desolate, it has created a multitude of sorrows which only the healing lapse of time can mitigate. But we have to remember that progress comes by sacrifice and if God grant us victory and if we can rise to the work of reform which will then open out to us, if we can carry with us into conquered territory the pledges of righteousness, of justice, of liberty and truth, the blood that has been shed will prove the seed of God's Kingdom and we shall be found fellow-workers with God accomplishing his purpose for the world.

At the close of the sermon the congregation sang the hymn "Holy Father in Thy mercy." The following special prayers were then offered.

O Lord God of Hosts, by Whose permission nation riseth against nation, Who usest their swords for Thy judgments and at Thy will makest wars to cease:—purify us, we humbly pray Thee, from all sin in our share of this present strife, bring it speedily, in Thy good pleasure, to a just and lasting peace; and meanwhile, for those who fight—that Thou wouldst give them protection and true courage in danger, and mercy in victory; Hear us, good Lord: For those who suffer,—the sick and such as are in captivity, the wounded, the dying, the mourners that Thou wouldst be with them for support and comfort; Hear us, good Lord: For those who are gone forth to minister to the suffering, to their souls and bodies—that Thou wouldst grant them skill and tenderness, and endurance in patient watching, to the healing of pain and sorrow; Hear us, good Lord.

For all who are slain in battle—that Thou wouldst receive their souls into Thy Peace, and deal with them according to the multitude of Thy mercies; Hear us, good Lord.

And if it may be, O our God! over-rule, we beseech Thee, all things to the blessed issue, beyond mere earthly peace, of restored brotherhood among nations, and the enlargement of the Redeemer's Kingdom. All this we ask, O Heavenly Father, for Jesus Christ's sake, Thy Son, our Lord.—Amen.

Be merciful O Lord, unto our sins, and grant us ever more to use Thy mercy to Thy glory, to the advancement of Thy kingdom and the honour of our Sovereign, seeking always the deliverance of the oppressed, and, as much as lieth in us, the good of all mankind through our only Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.—Amen.

Almighty God who hast given us grace at this time with one accord to make our common supplications unto Thee, and dost promise that when two or three are gathered together in Thy name Thou wilt grant their requests, fulfil now, O Lord, the desires and petitions of Thy servants as may be most expedient for them, granting us in this world knowledge of Thy truth, and in the world to come life everlasting.—Amen.

The Bishop then pronounced the Benediction and the service was closed by the organist playing "God Save the Queen," the congregation meanwhile standing.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE AT MADHOW BAUGH.

A LARGE and influential meeting of the Hindu community of Bombay was held last evening, at Madhow Baugh, to offer prayers and to express rejoicing at the conspicuous success of the British arms in South Africa. Amongst those present were the Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, the Hon'ble Mr. Gocouldas Kandas Parekh, Messrs. Hurkisondas Narotumdas, Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathoobhay, Vijbhoocandas Atmaram, Dharamsey Morarji Gocouldas, Vithaldas Damodhur, Thakersey Moolji, Virchund Deepchand, Goverdhandas Soonderdas, Kalabhoy Lalcobhoy, Daji Abaji Khare, N. V. Mandlick, H. S. Dixit, Janardhan Gopal, Shivji Dharmaji, Ramji Vinayak Shunkersett, N. V. Vaidya, D. G. Padhay, V. R. Bhatawadekar, R. B. Malap, Sirdar Baba Sahib Sangleker, Rao Bahadurs B. B. Pitale and Dhondiba Hanmunt Burde and others. A "harikirtan" attended with music was performed and songs specially prepared for the occasion were sung. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade addressed the meeting in Marathi, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, after a brief and appropriate speech proposed the following resolution:—"That the Hindu community of Bombay assembled at Madhow Baugh heartily join the other communities in the thanksgiving services held throughout the country with a view to give expression to the satisfaction felt by all classes at the great success achieved by the British arms in the reliefs of Kimberley and Ladysmith, and they pray to the Almighty to bring about the speedy close to the hostility now going on and restore relation of peace and amity throughout South Africa, under the equal and benign protection of her Majesty the Queen-Empress. That the chairman be requested to forward a copy of the resolution to Government."

Mr. Hurkisondas Narotumdas seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Three cheers were then called for her Majesty and heartily responded to. The distribution of pan, attar and rose water terminated the proceedings.

LADY NORTHCOTE AT THE G. T. HOSPITAL.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY NORTHCOTE, attended by Major Croly, R. A. M. C., paid a visit to the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital last evening. Her Excellency was received by Lieutenant-Colonel Henderson, surgeon-in-charge, and House Surgeon H. A. Lafond. Lady Northcote was conducted through all the wards. Her Ladyship conversed with nearly all the patients and appeared to be pleased with the arrangements made for the comfort of the sick.

DEATH OF MR. FREDERICK W. STEVENS.

WE deeply regret to hear of the death yesterday afternoon of Mr. Frederick W. Stevens, the eminent architect, who has done so much to adorn Bombay with magnificent buildings. On Monday week he was taken with a chill, which developed into malarial fever with complications, and though all that medical skill and good nursing could do was done. Mr. Stevens passed away yesterday afternoon at five o'clock. The funeral takes place this afternoon at half-past five o'clock.

BOMBAY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

TWO ANNA FUND SCHEME.

MR. JEHANGIR BOMANJEE PETIT has started an original scheme for collecting money for the relief of the starving thousands in the Bombay Presidency. It is not ambitious, and its very modesty may bring it great success. Circulars have been sent out soliciting subscription of two annas and with a request that the receiver may ask three of his or her friends for a similar amount, with a request that each of the latter solicit their friends in turn. By this means it is hoped to raise a good sum, and the scheme certainly deserves success. The circular forwarded is as follows:—

6, Hornby Row, Sir D. M. Petit's Office, Bombay.

War has slain its thousands but famine its tens of thousands and has moreover reduced myriads to absolute starvation. To alleviate as much as possible the consequent sufferings kindly help by sending two annas to the above address to Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit, who has started this scheme. Having sent two annas yourself, kindly get three of your friends to do the same and also request each of them to inform three other friends of this scheme, those additional friends will now, in their turn each inform three of their friends and so on.

This scheme depends for its success upon circulation, if you cannot subscribe yourself, dont let this hinder you from circulating this scheme. If you can do neither, please return this circular to the above address.

To prevent fraud all genuine circulars will bear the signature of Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit, and without his signature, authorising personal collection for this scheme, please do not give subscriptions but send direct to the above address.

JEHANGIR BOMANJEE PETIT.

R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

IT has been decided to send the R. I. M. S. Clive to England with about 500 remaining invalids, on or about the 19th instant. The Clive is expected here on the 8th instant. The transport Nairang, (Captain J. Bullock, R. N. R.), which was lying in harbour, sails to-day for Madras, to carry out the programme of the Clive which is as follows:—Leaves, Bombay 5th March, arrives at Madras on the 12th. (empty). Leaves Madras on the 15th and arrives at Calcutta on the 20th with the 45th Battery, Royal Field Artillery; leaves Calcutta on the 23rd and arrives at Madras on the 28th with 40th Battery Royal Field Artillery; leaves Madras on the 28th and arrives at Calcutta on the 2nd April (empty). Leaves Calcutta 5th April and arrives at Madras on the 10th with 13th Madras Infantry.

THE FAR EAST.

THREATENED REVOLUTION IN CHINA.

A THOUGHTFUL REVOLUTIONIST.

THE "China Mail" published the following letter with the remark:—

If this letter were meant seriously, we fancy even a Chinaman has a strong enough sense of the ludicrous to see how absurd it is to give these periodical warnings of revolutions that never come, for this is not the first nor the second letter we have received from the same source. We will believe in the earnestness of the reform party of South China, when, regardless of consequences, it substitutes the sword for the pen, and seeking to improve the condition of the people of China, commences its reform movement by lopping off the rotten branches of the mandarin system in and around Canton. There is a fine field for indiscriminate slaughter in Canton. We preach this doctrine of wholesale murder as a preliminary to reform in China because we know it will not be taken seriously any more than our correspondent's letter, which is as follows:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHINA MAIL."

Canton, China, 9th February, 1900.

SIR,—A great revolution is brewing in China for the overthrow of the usurping Manchus. The seeds of rebellion have been sown broadcast and are already bearing fruit. Favourable responses have been received from the Provinces, and from nearly all the Foreign Countries wherein our brethren dwell.

The year 1900 and the succeeding years will witness a great change in China, a change which with God's help we trust will be welcome to the Foreign Powers, and beneficial to the vast and increasing trade of the Orient.

We are human and confess that the beginning will not be without its troubles and disappointment. We are a nation of 400,000,000, raw in certain respects, but in judging us it must be remembered that iron ore can be smelted and then welded into polished tempered steel.

Our leaders have been educated and trained abroad, and we have the sympathy and support of numerous influential friends in England, America and Japan.

Since the usurpation of the Manchus the whole nation, led by its blind guides has sunk deeper and deeper into the quagmire of corruption. To gratify her whims the ignorant and arrogant Empress Dowager has brought our Ancient Empire to the very verge of ruin, and the deposition of Kwang Su emphasizes the personal and sinister influence of this wicked woman.

In justice to the Manchus and their supporters should the Empire submit being dictated to by a woman bad in every respect personally, as well as politically, or should it once for all determine to get rid of the scum which has gathered over and infected the whole body politic?

We have been organizing and waiting for the last two hundred and thirty years.

We gave the young Emperor 'Kwang Su a chance, believing that great things were in store for our people, but heaven has told us through the actions of the Empress Dowager that the Manchus are doomed to destruction.

Since the Manchus are determined to keep us enslaved instead of raising us from the mire of close on three centuries of corruption and misrule, we have sworn to uproot them root and branch in obedience to the Sacred Call of Heaven.

We are alive to the fact that China as represented by the present corrupt and rotten Government is a sore and an obstruction in the path of civilization and progress.

Consequently it will be our duty to remove this sore, and when the struggle has commenced, we trust Great Britain, the United States and Japan will stand by us, and lend a helping hand.

We are certain the great and chivalrous English speaking peoples, who are always imbued with a high sense of honour and justice, will be pleased to afford us their support in our struggle for liberty, freedom and reform.

We also take this opportunity of soliciting the help and frendly co-operation of the British, American, and Japanese Press, which we trust will not be in vain.

The payment of all existing national loans will be guaranteed, and the 'Open Door" policy inaugurated by Great Britain and supported by the United States and Japan will be gladly welcomed by us.

We shall be glad to welcome any of our friends who may be anxious for active service, and will communicate with them when expedient.

Thanking you for the insertion of this in your valuable paper,—Yours, truly,

LIBERTY, FREEDOM, AND REFORM.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION IN MADRAS.

THE Madras Chamber of Commerce has addressed the Secretary of State on the subject of the future working agencies of the coast line between Madras and Calcutta. The Chamber draws attention to the surprising admission in the report of the recent Railway Commission, namely that it was in doubt as to whether any pledge had been given to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company that it should have the working of the line as far south as Vizianagram. This doubt, the Chamber holds, is "altogether inexplicable in view of the facts—(1) that the commission was appointed with Your Lordship's sanction; and (2) that its Members included the Public Works Member of the Governor-General's Council, and the Secretary to the Government of India in the Railway Department." The Chamber can only suppose, therefore, either that some misunderstanding exists on the part of the Directors of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company or that there was some oversight on the part of the Secretary of State at the time when the Commission was sanctioned. The Chamber is doubtless correct in supposing that the understanding, if any such exists, is connected with the Secretary of State's agreement with the Company to construct the Calcutta Midnapur-Cuttack extension; and this being so, the Chamber "begs leave to state its deliberate opinion that it is neither advisable nor proper that a construction agreement and a working agreement of the kind involved in this case, should be coalesced or be in any way made interdependent one on the other." In the Chamber's opinion, the working agreement should not in any way be a hard-and-fast agreement, but a terminable and renewable agreement, say at 12 months' notice; and we fancy that this is an opinion with which most railway experts will agree. In the concluding paragraph of its letter, the Chamber takes the opportunity of drawing attention to the advisability of settling at an early date the no less important question of the construction and working of the Raipur-Vizianagram branch railway, which, as the Chamber remarks, "is of immense importance to the development of trade between the Central Provinces and the Madras Coast."

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

N.-W. P. LINSEED AND RAPESEED.

SECOND forecast of the linseed and rapeseed crops of 1899-1900:—The rain which fell in January last greatly benefited the rapeseed and linseed crops, which were badly in need of rain. The crops have also escaped from fungoid diseases; but in some of the eastern districts they were damaged by hail which accompanied the rain. The crop is now being cut in places and an out-turn of 75 to 80 per cent. of the normal is confidently expected in the case of both linseed and rapeseed crops. This relates to condition up to the 20th February.

N.-W. P. WHEAT

Second forecast of the wheat crop for 1899-1900:—When the first forecast was issued in the third week of December last the prospects of the wheat crop were fair on land where there was an assured water-supply; elsewhere everything depended on the winter rainfall. The rain came about the middle of January and fell at intervals until almost the end of the month. In Meerut (excluding Dehra Dun) and part of the Agra divisions the falls were generally light; elsewhere they were ample. The rain did incalculable good to the unirrigated crop, which was beginning to suffer from continued drought. The rain was in many districts accompanied by hail but as a rule the injury caused by it was slight except in Benares, Jaunpur Ghazipur, Ballia, Azamgarh, Sultanpur and Partabgarh, where the wheat crop is reported to have been more or less seriously damaged. Rust has also appeared in a few districts, but the damage done is not reported to be serious save in the Benares division, where it may be remarked the wheat area is not large. The rain has considerably improved the prospects of the wheat crop; and an out-turn of 75 to 80 per cent. of a normal crop is expected, except in the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions, where the estimated yield amounts respectively to 60 and 70 per cent. of the normal. This relates to condition up to 20th of February.

THE most original character we meet in the "Memoir of the Princess Mary" is her father, Duke Adolphus of Cambridge. He was a strong Churchman, but "his religion sometimes took rather an unconventional form." On one occasion, after the officiating clergyman had repeated the usual exhortation "Let us pray," the Duke was heard to reply, "By all means" Another time he startled those near him by exclaiming: "Shawms, shawms! what are they?" During a very dry summer the vicar read the prayer for rain; at the close the Duke joined fervently in the "Amen," adding, in exactly the same tone of voice: "But we shan't get it till the wind changes!" One Sunday, when the words, "Behold, the half of my goods I give to the poor," were read, he astonished his fellow-worshippers by rejoining: "No, no, I can't do that; a half is too much for any man, but I have no objection to a tenth." Again, on hearing the text, "For we brought nothing into the world, neither may we carry anything out," he ejaculated: "True, true—too many calls upon us for that."

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

FOOTBALL NOTES.

THE INTER-UNIVERSITY MATCH.

SKATING CHAMPIONSHIPS.

SWIMMING AND RUNNING.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

FOOTBALL was seriously interfered with by the snow and frost on Saturday. The second round of the English Cup competition had been fixed for decision, but of the eight matches arranged for, three were given up without any attempt at starting, two more were abandoned in the second half, and another was drawn. Aston Villa and Notts Forest managed to get through their games, this, too, in spite of the weather at Birmingham and Nottingham being so severe that it was questionable whether play would be permitted by the referee, who is the sole judge of the fitness of the conditions. Aston Villa beat Bristol City by five goals to one, and Notts Forest defeated Sunderland with surprising ease by three goals to nothing. The game between Notts County and Trent Bridge was drawn, nothing being scored.

Whilst the tournament for the First League was quite at a standstill owing to the F. A. Cup programme, seven of the matches in the Second Division were disposed of. The two top clubs did not participate, but as it was there was some alteration of the positions. Small Heath, for instance, have now displaced Sheffield Wednesday. This may, of course, be only on sufferance; still there is something in the hoary-headed adage that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." Nearly every club thrives at the expense of poor Loughborough, and small Heath towelled them to the tune of six to none. The Leicestershire club have only once known the luxury of the victory, and they have lost the formidable number of 56 goals. In the points column appears the figure 6!

The Yorkshire Second Competition clubs have been looking with quiet interest to the action which the Northern Union Committee would take over the application for assistance from the Lancashire Second Competition clubs. Had that application been acceded to, a similar request for financial aid would have been promptly forthcoming from the Yorkshire Second Competitionists. We don't suppose that the Lancastrians seriously expected the Northern Union Committee would distribute eleemosynary relief among them, like Guardians at a Poor Law meeting. Once the committee were to begin a proceeding of that kind, they would find some applicant or other begging "in forma pauperis" at every meeting. It is doubtless true that the Second Competition clubs of Lancashire and Yorkshire are in a bad way, financially. The remedy, however, is not to be found in the solicitation of doles, which could at the best have but a temporary effect, but in the cutting of the coat according to the cloth. In other words, clubs should not incur expense that their purse cannot meet.

In connection with the Lancashire Senior Competition, the frost and snow played havoc with the hopes and aspirations of some of the home teams. One of the clubs who reckoned upon two points and a big gate was the Salford organisation, as they were to entertain Runcorn. We are not exactly sure whether the "reds" would have gained the points, but no doubt edly they missed one of their best gates of the season as although the match was abandonod in the morning hundreds of disappointed enthusiasts meandered down the lane leading to the ground to feast their eyes upon the hoarding. As there has only been one other game abandoned during the past ten years (vide the oldest inhabitant), naturally the "reds," supporters were chary in believing the game was really off. The other equally disappointed club was the Warrington combination who fondly hoped to wreck the pride of Oldham at Wilderspool. Judging by the positions the clubs hold in the table there was not much ground for Warrington's optimism, but as they defeated Broughton Rangers the week previous they were filled with desires for greater deeds. The anticipated treat to the good Warrington folk is postponed.

The Inter-University Association match had to be postponed. Up to date, only the Cantab eleven has been chosen. The Oxford skipper is consistent, at any rate i.e., he having deferred final selection of his men to the very last possible moment, is it any wonder that a suggestion re the appointment of a Selection Committee for the future is rapidly finding general favour? T. S. Gosling (the Cantab captain) has discriminated wisely and well, all things considered. Five "Old Blues" and six newcomers will do battle and they are a fairly sound and useful combination. Individually they are hardly so speedy or so smart as the Oxonians, albeit the forward line have done some very big things now and again.

Coming to details Wilkinson (Oxford) is much smarter than Driffield (Cambridge) in goal. The first-named did some grand work for the Corinthians on tour this season, and is quite in the front rank of amateur custodians. The Cantab is fully average also but lacks the experience of his rival. At back also the Dark Blues are superior; indeed, Blackburn (Oxford) is the safest and best back in either 'Varsity, not even excepting Masterman (Cambridge). Morgan-Owen (Oxford) and Cantley (Cambridge) are far and away the best halves; nor is there much disparity in this direction this season. Altogether, however, one is inclined to yield the palm to the Dark Blues for consistency, at any rate. Forward, the teams are very much-of-a-muchness in calibre, and equally fluctuating. When in form, the Light Blues are capable of many doughty deeds and vice-versa. Individually, R. E. Foster (Oxford) is the most dangerous and dashing forward in either team.

A big crowd turned up to witness the Newport v. Cantab Rugby match last Tuesday, the result being a win for the famous Welshmen by 6 points to nothing. This was the Light Blues

at Loch Leven on Saturday afternoon on splendid ice. Five competitors entered. Results:—First heat: Horne, Glasgow, beat Baird, Glasgow. Second heat: Bayne, Kinross, beat Brady, Kinross. Thompson, Edinburg, a bye. Final: Horne, 1; Bayne, 2; Thompson, 3. Bayne protested on the ground that Horne fouled him at the last turn. The committee upheld the objection and ordered the race to be rerun. Bayne refused to do so, and Horne and Thompson ran off, the former winning by 20 yards. The race for the Lincolnshire amateur skating championship took place on Saturday afternoon on the wash at Spalding. W. Pridgeon, of Whaplode, won after an excellent race.

The races in the international championship skating competitions began at Davos Platz on Friday, under the disadvantage of a slight fall of snow and a strong wind. In spite of this, both in the 500 and 1,000 metre races world's records were established by P. Oestlund, who covered the distance in 45sec. and 1min. 34sec. respectively. He also won the 5,000 metre race in 8min. 51 4-5sec. On Sunday the competitions were brought to a close in light and sunny weather. New world's records were established by P. Oestlund, of Trondhjem, who covered the 1,500 and 10,000 metre races in 2min. 22 3-5sec. and 17min. 50 3-5sec. respectively. In the figure skating championships Huegel, of Vienna, beat Salchow, of Stockholm.

The British Professional Skating Championship was decided at Littleport on Monday. After the snowstorm the ice was exceedingly rough, and racing suffered in consequence. Fred Ward, of Tydd Fen, Wisbech, won in 5min. 33 1-5sec., while G. Ward, also of Tydd Fen, but no relation to the winner, was second. Jas. Smart, the holder, did not defend his title.

At the annual general meeting of the Life Saving Society next Thursday, under the chairmanship of the Hon. Sidney Holland, the conditions for the National Championship will be fully discussed by delegates from all parts of the country. It is now proposed to limit the competition to those who already hold the medallion of the Life Saving Society, and to abolish the land drill and medical officers' examination. As the latter varies so much it seems unwise to do away with a viva voce examination in the final. Very often the teams are woefully ignorant, and it is well that their elementary knowledge should be frequently tested. In anticipation of this an addition to the conditions has been made, and the judge may now, in his discretion, direct the Silvester and Howard methods of resuscitation to be demonstrated by each member of the team. A new and what appears to be a much more satisfactory system of scoring has been adopted, and with one or two slight alterations made, the rules ought to meet with universal approval.

Raynham Stewart who went out last Saturday with Lord Loch's contingent of South African scouts, is an old secretary of the Otter Club, and has had a varied experience as an amateur athlete. His experience of South Africa was gained at the time of the Jameson Raid, he taking part in that historical trouble.

Among the swimmers who are under orders for the front is Horace F. Clarke, of the Grove House Club, who has joined the Wiltshire Yeomanry. On Monday he was presented by his fellow clubmen with a revolver and belt, and he afterwards had a hearty send off. Clarke won the five hundred yards championship of the West End Association three years in succession, the hundred yards championship four years in succession, the half-mile championship of Jersey in 1899, and was third in the long-distance championship of England the same year. Richard Cavill, the fifteen-year old brother of Sidney and Percy Cavil, the Australian swimmers, who visited this country a few years ago, has followed up his success in the 440 yards Amateur Championship of New South Wales by winning the Australasian Biennial One Mile Swimming Championship at Sydney, covering the distance in 26 min. 25 1-2 sec. which is exactly the Australian record made by his elder brother Percy in 1898. He won by nearly fifty yards, and, what was most remarkable for a lad of his years, appeared fit to go another mile. His opponents were much exhausted. Cavill is said to be a strong-limbed, deep-chested lad. What a wonderful family of swimmers this is! Every male member of it has one or more championships to his credit.

It was just as well that Saturday was a very light day in the paperchasing world, for the conditions were as unfavourable as they could possibly be. The going was painfully hard, not to say dangerous, and during the afternoon a blizzard came on, and was sufficient to test the ardour of the most enthusiastic. Under the circumstances it was highly creditable to the Thames Hare and Hounds that they brought off their annual 4 3-4 Miles Invitation Handicap. Five clubs had been invited, but the Universities, United Hospitals, and Blackheath Harriers were not represented, the S. L. H. having six of the fifteen competitors. S. W. F. Dixon, Thames H. and H., the third and youngest son of the veteran J. E. Dixon who was himself a competitor, showed better form than he had previously done across country, and won fairly easily from the 2min. 45sec. mark, in 27min. J. H. Bessell (30sec.) and J. Procter (50sec.), both of the S. L. H., were second and third respectively, while the scratch man, H. G. Lloyd, Thames H. and H., finished a good fourth. Lloyd's time, 27min. 49sec. was the best recorded, Bessell being exactly five seconds worse.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	7	2	10
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	21	3	41
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	13	11	58
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	14	9	28
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	36	13	112
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	7	5	22
G Mahim and Worli	10	8	28
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	44	64
Total	108	100	363
Total plague deaths to date	68,116	58,711	
Same date last year	160	180	391
Small-pox	12	41	

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

The weekly return of hospitals, public and private, for infectious diseases from 6 a.m., Saturday, 17th February, to 6 a.m., Saturday, 24th February, shows:—

Disease.	Last returned.	Admitted.	Transferred.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Plague	463	344	2	48	256	491
Relapsing Fever	142	52	2	28	19	145
Observation	177	178	40	75	51	189
Contacts	1992	1153	23	970	11	2139
Evicts	2315	1035	17	670	6	3387
Small-pox	432	126	1	81	30	445
					Contacts	24
					Evicts	3390

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 4th March, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches 29·921
Temperature of the Air	degrees 76·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·4
Dew Point	66·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·713
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 82·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	70·8
General Directions of wind	NNW, NNE, NE, NW, NNW, N
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 273

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

KARACHI PORT TRUST BILL.

THE text of this, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, is published in accordance with Rule 22 of the Rules for the conduct of Business at Meetings of the Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations. The statement says:—

In 1895 a Bill to amend the Karachi Port Trust Act, 1886 (Bill III of 1895), was introduced into the Bombay Legislative Council, but it was withdrawn at the meeting held on the 25th February 1896, so as to enable Government to consider the various new proposals for amending the Act which were received after the introduction of the Act. Since that date other important proposals affecting the Bill have been received, which have necessitated the careful consideration of Government. (Moreover, it has been found advisable to adopt several of the provisions of Bombay Act I of 1899, which amends the Bombay Port Trust Act.) Numerous alterations and additions have, therefore, been made in the original Bill, and the Bill now introduced is, in many respects, a new measure.

2. The object of this Bill is to effect the following amendments, which it is desirable to make, for the reasons hereinafter stated, in the Karachi Port Trust Act, 1886:—

(1) By clauses 2 and 3 of the Bill it is proposed to effect a slight change in the composition of the Board by increasing the number of trustees from 9 to 11. The Chamber of Commerce will have the right to elect three trustees instead of two as heretofore, while the other additional trustee will be appointed by Government. It was proposed in the Bill of 1895 to withdraw from the Karachi Municipality the right of electing two members as Port Trustees, but this proposal is now abandoned. It is considered that the increase in the number of the Board will improve the efficiency of that body.

(2) Clauses 4, 5, 10, 12 and 16 of the Bill are intended to remove from the Act provisions which have now become obsolete.

(3) Clause 6 has been taken from section 2 of Bombay Act I of 1899 amending the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879. As pointed out in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the latter measure, some practical inconvenience has been found to arise from the restricted powers conferred in respect of the appointment of 'acting trustees' (vide last para. of corresponding section 13 of the Karachi Port Trust Act), which allow of an election or appointment to fill up a temporary vacancy, only when such vacancy has lasted or is expected to last for more than three months. It occasionally happens that a trustee, qualified by special technical knowledge, is absent for a shorter period than three months, and it is desirable that even during such shorter period some expert should be available in his place. It is proposed by clause 6 of the Bill to remove the limitation which at present operates to deprive the Board of such assistance.

(4) Section 15 of the Act deals with the disqualifications for the office of trustee. As was remarked at the introduction of the recent Bill to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, in connection with the corresponding section in the latter Act, the trustees being in possession of the docks and wharves, and of most of the warehouses and lands used in the trade of the port, it is practically impossible for any one connected with commerce or shipping to carry on business without entering into arrangements with the Trust which partake more or less of the nature of contracts. Circumstances are similar in Karachi, and if the provisions of section 15 were strictly applied, the result would be the practical exclusion from service on the Board of the members of any firm which might use, under some from of cotract (such as a lease), the accommodation afforded by the Trust. It is very desirable for the Board to be a strong representative body, including persons who are largely interested in trade and shipping. Such persons are, however, for that very reason, the more likely to have extensive dealings with the Trust.

For these reasons it has been found advisable to incorporate in this Bill sections 3 and 4 of Bombay Act I of 1899. For this purpose three new sections 15, 15A and 15B are proposed, which will replace section 15 of the Act and are to be found in clauses 7 and 8 of this Bill.

(5) In clause 9, in order to save delay in the completion of contracts, it appears desirable to give the Port Engineer concurrent powers, with the Chairman of the Board, to sign certain contracts under section 18 of the Act.

(6) Clause 11 of the Bill is taken from section 7 of Bombay Act I of 1899. The amendment is in order to enable the Board to give pensions, gratuities or compassionate allowances to such officers and servants engaged by the Board or in the pilot services, as may be injured, or to the surviving relatives of such as may be killed, in the execution of their duty. An amendment for the same purpose is embodied in clause 20 (2).

(7) Clause 13 inserts a new section (28A) for the purpose of settling disputes between the Port Trust and the Municipality of Karachi on the subject of fixing the rateable value of the property of the Board and settling the amount to be paid by the Board to the Municipality in lieu of property-tax. On this subject the provisions of section 145 of the Bombay City Municipal Act III of 1888 have been taken as a model, with certain modifications suitable to the Municipality of Karachi. In sub-section (2) of the proposed section provision is made for ascertaining the rateable value of the property vesting in the Board with a general regard to the rules made under the Bombay District Municipal Act II of 1884, which is in force in Karachi. Under section 145 of Bombay Act III of 1888 the rateable value of the Bombay Port Trust is decided by the Governor in Council. In Karachi it appears desirable, in the first instance, to leave the Port Trust and the Municipality to settle the valuation among themselves if possible. It is only in case of disagreement between these two bodies that the Commissioner in Sind (representing the Local Government) is to be called in finally to decide the question, with the help of two delegates appointed by the Board and the Municipality.

Sub-section (5) of the new section is a saving clause providing for the payment by the Board to the Municipality of an additional sum (i.e., apart from the payments already provided for, in lieu of property-tax) in respect either of a supply of water or of a conservancy cess or of any other special service rendered. Sub-section (7) is also a saving clause, generally declaring the liability of the Port Trust properties to any other description of tax or cess, which the Municipality may lawfully, with the sanction of the Local Government, impose on similar properties in the municipal area.

(8) The Board is at present empowered to construct and maintain light-houses within a distance of three miles of the port limits only. It is now deemed important that the Board should be empowered to undertake works which would render the more distant coast-approaches safe for navigation. An addition to section 29 (3) of the Act has been introduced by clause 14 (1) of the Bill for the purpose.

(9) Clause 15 of the Bill is intended, by amendments of section 35 of the Act, to provide more prompt and effectual control in the case of vessels unnecessarily lying alongside the piers and wharves to the prejudice of other traffic. To secure promptitude it is proposed that a duly appointed officer should be empowered to give orders for the removal of such vessels instead of requiring the Board to act in each instance. The charge of Rs. 100 per diem, which the Board is at present authorized to recover on non-compliance with such orders, is an insufficient deterrent, masters of vessels being able to recover as much as £40 per diem as demurrage. It is therefore proposed to raise the maximum charge leviable on non-compliance with an order under section 35 to Rs. 500, and to make the liability commence on the expiry of twelve hours from the service of a notice under that section.

(10) Section 43 of the Act does not, as it stands, admit of a scale of charges being framed by the trustees and sanctioned by Government for the use of a dry-dock. The Board can also make provision for the supply of water for shipping in the port, for the extinguishing of fire both on their own premises and among the shipping, and for assistance to vessels outside the limits of the port. But they have at present no authority under the Act to undertake, or to charge for, such matters. The object of clauses 16 and 17 of the Bill is to give the Trustees those powers, with special reference also to section 29 of the Act as amended in clause 14 (2) of this Bill. The provisions on this subject are adapted from the Bombay Act I of 1899 which amends the Bombay Port Trust Act.

(11) It is proposed by clause 18 to give the Commissioner in Sind the power to sanction remission of tolls and charges which has hitherto been exercisable by Government alone. The object is to save time.

(12) In clause 19 of the Bill it is proposed to give the Board an alternative remedy for the recovery, by suit, of rates, charges, penalties, &c., at present recoverable only by detention and sale of goods. The present exclusive remedy is found unsatisfactory, as not unfrequently goods detained may prove unsaleable, and even in some cases, if kept long, a nuisance and injurious to health. This clause is adapted from section 16 of Bombay Act I of 1899, which amends the Bombay Port Trust Act.

(13) The purpose of clause 20 (1) of the Bill is to authorise Government to require the trustees to pay such contribution towards the actual cost of harbour police and police employed in guarding the property of the Board, and towards the actual cost of medical services in the port as may from time to time appear reasonable.

For clause 20 (2) vide paragraph (6) supra.

Clause 20 (3) of the Bill introduces a change which appears desirable on the principle of decentralisation, viz., to enable the Commissioner in Sind to sanction special charges under section 61 (7).

(14) Clause 21.—On the model of section 1 of Bombay Act I of 1899 which amends the Bombay Port Trust Act, as amended in Select Committee, the meaning of 'Public Securities' has been made more comprehensive, and debentures and securities issued under the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, have also been included.

(15) Clause 22.—In order to remove any legal doubt as to the validity of any past or future investments of Sinking Funds and surplus moneys, &c., by the Karachi Port Trust, in their own debentures, new sections are proposed to be inserted after sections 69 of the Act, on the lines of sections 2, 3 and 4 of Bombay Act I of 1898. The schedule added to the Bill is referred to in new section 69 (c). Similar provisions have been introduced in Bombay Act I of 1899 which amends the Bombay Port Trust Act.

(16) Clause 23 of the Bill is intended to amend the proviso to section 70 of the Act so as to bring it into harmony with section 15 of the Act as it will stand when amended by clause 7 of this Bill.

(17) The object of clause 24 of the Bill is to make the provisions of section 74 of the Act applicable to intentional misstatements in the description of goods on which tolls or other charges are leviable.

(18) Clause 25 provides for a slight amendment of the Act which is necessary to enable the Board to recover compensation for any damage or mischief done to its property by any vessel with a pilot on board, when such damage or mischief is not attributable to any fault of the pilot.

THE FAMINE.

MEMORIAL FROM ELAV.

THE Khatedars of Elav in Broach district in a petition to Government in which they say:—"Your petitioners observe with pain and great sorrow that some inexperienced officers, as if devoid of feelings, hesitate not to resort to any amount of severity of measures to get in the taxes from the ryots, thinking they will obtain the favour of the superior officials in that way, and this has placed the ryot in a bad plight. This year too your petitioners already begin to observe that measures of similar severity are going to be and will be employed against them; and if that is done the measure of their misfortunes will be filled to overflowing. Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that you will be kindly pleased to favour them with a personal enquiry about their case and then giving them whatever remission may be possible, you will be pleased to order the levy of the balance by instalments spread over the two ensuing years and your petitioners are ready to furnish security for the payment of such balance in the ensuing two years of good seasons and for this mercy your petitioners will pray night and day for you."

INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND, 1900.

AT the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the Famine Relief Fund held on Wednesday afternoon the negotiations between the Hon. Secretary and the Secretary of the Bank of Bengal in regard to interest on fund money's were considered. The terms arranged were as follows:—On all fund money's deposited with the Bank on short loan, at 7 days call, interest will be allowed at 3 (three) per cent., below the current Bank rate subject to a maximum rate of five per cent. and a minimum rate of two per cent. The Committee unanimously accepted these terms. The list of subscriptions to the Central Fund up to 28th February, amounts to over fifteen and a quarter lackhs of rupees including a first instalment from the Mansion House of nine lackhs.

SECOND LIST.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Subscriptions already acknowledged	5,40,447	8	0
J G L ... p. Bank of Bengal	500	0	0
Universal Assurance Co do ...	1,000	0	0
Syed Badshaw Nawab of Patna do ..	1,000	0	0
First instalment of Mansion House Fund	9,00,000	0	0
Ranoo Lall Law	10	0	0
Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, K C S I	10,000	0	0
Maharani of Bettiah	5,000	0	0
Amount of realized	1,000	0	0
Nawab Mumtaz-ud-Dowla Faiyaz Ali Khan (for N.-W.-P Fund)	1,000	0	0
The Hon'ble Mr H F Evans, C S I	500	0	0
Mr H J S Cotton, C S I, C I E	500	0	0
Coomar Rajiha Prosad Roy	5,000	0	0
A F Norkwala & Co	50	0	0
Mrs Wilkinson, Clemonkonda	375	0	0
Soovakaran Das Goenka	100	0	0
Dr Kailas Chunder Basu, Rai Bahadur	50	0	0
Nanda Ram Kedia	25	0	0
Hurgopal Khetan	25	0	0
Ramjidas Sah	15	0	0
Kunya Lall Chokhani	10	0	0
Johary Mull Jhoonjhoonwallah	10	0	0
Singiram Podder	10	0	0
Ratan Lall Bothra	15	0	0
Ramanath Ghose	2,000	0	0
Rai Onorito Nath Mitter, Bahadur	1,000	0	0
Ayesh Khannin Sohaba	500	0	0
Lieut-Col G Wingate, I S C	1,000	0	0
Messrs McNeill & Co	10,000	0	0
Rivers Steam Navigation Co, Ld	10,000	0	0
Earl of Northbrook £500=	7,398	13	6
R H Webster £5=	73	15	9
Mohendro Nath Bose for a Hindu Lady Do	500	0	0
Col B C Graves, C B	100	0	0
F W Latimer, Esq	100	0	0
"Eve"	10	0	0
Wm Bull, Esq	150	0	0
Mohunt Krishna Dyal Giri, Budhgaya	200	0	0
D Joselyne, Esq	100	0	0
Jogesh Chunder Dey	10	0	0
Messrs Gladstone Wyllie & Co	2,500	0	0
Rai Hari Ram Goenka, Bahadur	1,000	0	0
Messrs Angelo Bros	2,000	0	0
Dooli Chand	1,000	0	0
Messrs F W Heilgers & Co	1,000	0	0
Mrs G I Melitus & Mrs S J Bagram	200	0	0
Kali Kissen Tagore, 1st Subscription	1,500	0	0
Srimuti Bidhu Nunki Dasi	250	0	0
Messrs Thomson Lonzen & Co	5,000	0	0
E G Drake-Brockman, Esq, I C S	50	0	0
The Most Rev Dr P Goethals	500	0	0
F R Upcott, Esq, M I C E	200	0	0
"A J G," Punjab	500	0	0
"A Gunner" £50=	738	7	5
D Coates Nerven, Esq	100	0	0
Orlental Gas Co Ld	1,500	0	0
A Poor Man, Konnagar	5	0	0
G W Sweet, Esq	150	0	0
Major-General H E Waller	50	0	0
Col A G Hutchins	100	0	0
Kumar Radha Prosad Roy	5,000	0	0
J E Webster, Esq	100	0	0
James Werrall, Esq £50=	739	14	2
H B E p Bank of Bengal	1,482	9	0
W Milling Grant, Bhagalpore do ...	1,500	0	0
Total up to date.....	15,27,451	3	10

28th February, 1900.

THE DISTURBANCE IN A MUSJID.

A TELEGRAM, dated Secunderabad, March 3, says:—The cases arising out of the recent row at a musjid between a body of Sunnis and Shiahs are being heard before a Special Commissioner appointed by H. H. the Nizam. The second prosecution witness stated that he, with twenty-five or thirty other Sunnis, was engaged in prayer on the last Friday of the Ramzan in the Kottee Ali Musjid. Some were engaged in "sunnuth" and others in "muzafa." Witness saw Ali Naka and his brother Syed Ahmed enter with a number of Shiahs. Ali Naka stood on the steps of the musjid and cried out "Maro soor logko our mardudouku" (beat the pigs and outcasts). The Shiahs, who numbered about forty, fell on the Sunnis congregated in the musjid and beat them with "lathis" while they were at prayer. Witness was so severely beaten that he became unconscious. None of the Sunnis in the musjid carried "lathis" or swords. Witness No. 3 stated that after the "namaz," while the Sunnis were engaged in "sunnath" and "nafil," Ali Naka and his brother Syed Ahmed enter the doorway of the musjid with about fifty or sixty Shiahs, and cried, "Maro soor logko" (beat the pigs). The Shias immediately fell on them and began beating them. About eight or nine months ago a notice was posted on the doorway of the Kottea Ali Musjid, and also opon the Musjid Jaffery, intimating that the Sunnis could not enter the Musjid Jaffery, and Inayat Ali was before this warned against going to the Musjid lest he should be murdered. The notice was shown to the witness, who identified it. Ali Naka, he said was considered the, leader of the Shiah party. Nizamudin, witness No. 4 affirmed that his left arm was broken by the beating he received, as well as his head. When witness got out of the musjid, he saw Murad Ali (accused No. 1) hitting Burran Saheb, the fakeer, on his left arm, with a small sword. Then Murad Ali rushed at him and Inayat Ali with the sword, but they escaped. The police came in at this stage and arrested Murad Ali and two Mogula. After a little while they arrested seven others in the Naka's house. Mahomed Safradeen said that while at prayer he was first kicked by a Shiah and then beaten twice with a "lathi," when he became senseless. Witness No. 6, in corroborating the above, added that Shiah women also threw stones into the musjid from the tops of their houses. Burran Saheb, the fakeer, affirmed that on the last Friday of the last Ramzan, while he was standing near the fountain in Kottee Ali Musjid Ali Khan and his brother came into the musjid with 50 or 60 men, and cried out 'Mare soor logko." He escaped from the musjid, but Murad Ali hit him with a small sword. After hitting him, Murad Ali rushed at Inayat Ali and Nizamudin with the sword, Haji Murad Ali deposed that after a portion of the "namaz" there was a cry, when the "namaz" was stopped, and he saw about 30 or 40 people with "lathis" and stones who had entered the musjid with the intention of attacking the Sunnis at prayer. They all began beating the Sunnis, and he was beaten about the back with a stick by a boy who was by the side of Aga Saheb. Then two other Moguls beat him. He escaped from the Musjid.—The case was adjourned.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

A GOVERNMENT HOUSE INCIDENT.

THE FLAG HAULED DOWN IN ADELAIDE.

AN Adelaide correspondent writes on the 14th ultimo:—Recently a question arose with reference to the flag usually flown at Government House. Several letters were written to the Press stating that the flag was not a correct one. Mr. Copley, M. P., among others, levelling charges against the local "Blooming old rag overhead." The piece of bunting in question is an ordinary Union Jack with circular patch in the centre, on which are two emblematical aboriginal figures. On Wednesday a discussion on the subject took place in the smoke-room of Parliament House. Several members called attention to the fact that what they deemed to be a disfiguered flag was still being flown from the Government House staff. Following upon this it was jocularly suggested to Mr. Copley, who had taken part in the discussion, that he should lower the offending piece of bunting as a protest against the action of the Government continuing to flaunt the mistakes of the flagmaker in place of the proper ensign. The suggestion was taken seriously and Mr. Copley, M. P., with Mr. Guthrie, M. L. C., went into the Government House domain. Passing the guard at the gate without question and quickly untying the halliards, they brought the symbol of the Governor's presence to the ground by the run before the guard could interfere. The Officers in charge of the guardhouse questioned the legislators' right to lower the flag, and eventually took their names and reported the incident to Lord Tennyson's Private Secretary, Captain Willington, who informed the Chief Secretary. The Government will now have to consider whether legal proceedings should be instituted against the offending members, or whether the matter should be overlooked as an impulsive though undesirable exhibition of jocularity.

MORE REVOLVER-SHOOTING.

A POLICE CONSTABLE FIRED AT.

ANOTHER serious attempt to shoot a police constable was made early on Monday morning in Colombo. It appears that first-class police constable Jamdeen was on his rounds at 3 o'clock that morning in Siripina Lane, opposite Wolfendahl Street, when he saw a suspicious character going along the Lane. Upon his challenging the man, the latter halted and, deliberately pulling out a revolver, fired at the constable. The bullet fortunately merely struck the brass on the constable's belt, and grazed his abdomen, inflicting only a slight injury. The constable held out his lantern to identify the man, when the latter fired another shot, which struck the lamp and broke it to pieces. The would-be murderer managed to effect his escape in the darkness, and, what is more to be regretted, the constable cannot identify the assailant. The constable was taken to the police hospital and had his wound attended to there.

THE BURMO-CHINESE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

A MONG KAW correspondent writing on February 3, says:—The Commissioner arrived at Kong Ma, a Shan town under the Chine-e, on the 21st January; the fifty Gurkhas of the Reserve Escort and the Intelligence Officer having rejoined en route. A halt of two days was made, during which visits were exchanged with the Chinese, who had come on before and were also in attendance for a day or two. On the 26th we reached Mong Kaw, another Shan town, and are still here. The march was devoid of any interesting incident, and towns of Mong Ting and the others mentioned call for no special remark being much the same as other to the Northern Shan States, with the exception that stone and brick bail dings with curly roofs, denoting Chinese influence, are more numerous and a China-be might notice a deeper degree of dirt and scribe it to the same influence that effects the architectural style. Between Kong Ma and this place the country passed through is rugged and beautiful; one day we were among the fir-trees, which are not common up here. Parts of the road would be extremely difficult to traverse in face of even indifferently armed, savage, opposition, being through a succession of narrow defiles, closely commanded by rocky hills, spurs and ridges, all in favour of an obstructing foe. The routes we have taken from Man Hka has necessarily been very circuitous, as the Was had to be avoided. We are here again in their neighbourhood and in that of the watershed which, the Chinese being willing, is to form the frontier. The proximity of the Was was brought home to us on the evening of our arrival here by a message from our Chinese friends saying that Captain Dundas, who was away in search of signalling stations, had been fired on while ascending a hill near Mong Tum, some eight miles south of this, and had been gallantly rescued by some Celestial sons of Mars. This story was founded on the fact that Captain Dundas had been stopped and turned back; but no violence had been offered him, and no Chinese soldier was near him at the time. Some Mong Tum Shans who had accompanied him testified to their gratification at the idea of return by shouldering his baggage and carrying it down the hill. Besides this incident our signallers at two of the three intermediate stations between here and Hopang have been told by the Was to quit immediately on pain of being fired at and the third station has had eight mules stolen. In the first two cases the Was on subsequent consideration thought better of their threats, one of the stations having had its Gurkha guard strengthened and the other having been provided with a Chinese guard. As to the lost mules, the Chinese have promised that they will endeavour to effect their recovery. One of the surveyors, who left us at Mong Ting to map as near the frontier as might be, was also prevented from completing his work by the propinquity of Was, who, in one instance, burned a single tree, left as a survey mark, soon after the party left. Thus it will be seen that, though these hill-folk have not again shown resistance even to the extent mentioned in my last letter from Man Hka, nevertheless they clearly display

AN ATTITUDE OF STRONG PROTEST

to any approach to their hills, and in the event of such being necessary they would undoubtedly oppose it to the best of their ability. At the present time they may well be in a state of some elation, with the edifying spectacle of ourselves and the Chinese hanging nervously about the fringes of what they consider, not without reason, their territory, and the consciousness of having sold a temporary respite from annoyance to the Pang Long and Hopang people at a decent price, with seven or eight heads of the former thrown in. It has not transpired whether anything is to be done to assist our Chinese subjects at Pang Long. Should we leave them severely alone, their affection for us is not likely to be increased, nor their assistance, which it is believed would not be entirely insignificant, insured, when at long last the subjugation of the Was is taken in hand. The understanding between the Shans of these parts and their hill neighbours appears to work sufficiently well; the former show signs of prosperity and are not harried as the Shans and Shan-Burmans living near Kachin country formerly were. It is highly probable, however, that they pay regularly for such immunity, and, it would, not surprise one to learn that the Chinese of this prefecture do likewise. It is to the interest of the Was, too, to maintain relations of moderate friendliness with the Shans of the valleys, for, being purely agricultural folk, they are entirely dependent on them for certain necessaries, notably salt.

On the 31st January, the Chinese New Year's Day the Commission called in force, first on General Liu then on the Taotai. Both these officers are established in Shan religous houses, stone buildings, picturesque from outside somewhat squalid within, but decorated in honour of our visit as far as circumstances would permit. We found tables spread with such delicacies as have often been described before, besides cheroots and cigatettes, and the floor beneath strewn with fresh, fragrant pine needles. At the General's champagne flowed freely; at the civil officer's, when it ceased to flow, empty and partially empty glasses were filled with ginger wine. Under such conditions of auspicious day and nectar sparkling, and blended, it will readily be believed that much cordial reciprocity of good wishes was expressed; indeed it is a mattar for wonder that difference of opinion on so trivial a matter as an international frontier should possibly exist between such boon companions as we all are. Lotus broth, a novelty to many, was another dainty provided for us worthy of mention. We are now able to account satisfactorily for the mildness of eye and melancholy of the lotus eaters, a point which may have been clothed in some obscurity before. As an exclusive article of diet

LOTUS BROTH

is probably qualified to produce a most virulent type of melancholia with accompanying loss of alertness of ocular expression. It has no flavour in particular, but a sad, insipid sweetness, with general tendencies towards the slightly emetic. So much in its disfavour. On the other hand it may be said that it is peculiarly adapted for consumption on such days as the first of the New Year, when all have good wishes for all, not without aspirations towards some personal good luck. "Lien sheng sanchi" is a Chinese literary tag meaning "in succession promoted three grades," it may also mean lotuses promote three grades, (a long course of them would be apt unfailingly to bring one's last promotion); hence obviously lotus is most lucky eating. To-day the Chinese and British Commissioners have ascended a hill near here, on the main watershed between the Salween and Mekong. On their return negotiations on the boundary, which have been of necessity discontinued while on the march and during the festivities of the Chinese New Year will be resumed.

THE GREAT ASSAULT ON LADYSMITH.

THE STORY OF THE ATTACK.

THE "Standard" publishes a very graphic account of the great assault on Ladysmith on January 6th, being the first despatch to arrive by mail.

"The plan was well arranged (says the correspondent), and its failure was due to no want of courage and daring on the part of the enemy. They took us by surprise, and fought heroically. Some of the enemy afterwards declared that they were on the point of abandoning the attack, because shouts from Wagon Hill aroused suspicion that the alarm had been given. In this they were mistaken. The shouts were the cries of natives urging teams of oxen that were dragging one of our heavy Naval guns to an emplacement on the west front of the hill. It was not until half-past two o'clock, when the storming parties opened fire from the rocks near the crest of Wagon Hill and Cæsar's Camp that we became aware of any movement."

DIFFICULT SHELLING.

"Shortly after six o'clock the 53rd Field Battery, under Major Abdy, crossed the river into the open, and shelled the east and reverse slopes of Cæsar's Camp from a position among the thorns to the north-east of the shoulder. This was a difficult and hazardous operation. The shells, in order to be effective, had to pass close over the heads of our men on the hill. So admirably, however, were the guns laid that the shells burst with almost as great precision as if the target had been visible to the gunners. Their execution was terrible. The eastern side of the hill was strewn with dead. It was clear that the Boers had not anticipated so daring and skilful a buse of artillery, or they would have confined their attack to the reverse slope, where they might have been protected by the fire from commanding hills 500 yards distant. Here they were unable to move without exposing themselves to a deadly rifle fire, while the hail of shrapnel slew them not singly, but by the dozen.

RUSES THAT FAILED.

"One party of fifty, seeking to make good their retreat, were overtaken by the Border Mounted Rifles, and escaped for the moment by declaring that they were the Town Guard. This trick has, however, become too stale, and every man was shot down as he came into the open. Another disgraceful ruse also failed. The Boers, as I have repeatedly said, appear to think that the white-flag is a legitimate weapon of offence, and may be used as a cloak for any treachery. I have seen a man shooting from behind a rock with a white handkerchief tied to the end of his rifle, so that he raised a flag of truce whenever he had emptied his magazine, and thus gained time to reload. An even more flagrant abuse of the privilege was attempted during the storming of Cæsar's Camp. A Boer officer, with a dozen armed followers, advanced up the hill with a white flag and shouted that they were coming to surrender. When called upon to drop their weapons they made it clear that their intention was not surrender, but treachery."

WE ARE LEARNING THE GAME OF HIDE-AND-SHOOT.

The duel lasted for 16 hours, the enemy fighting with stubborn courage, and receiving reinforcements from the ravine, which our artillery could not reach. As usual, it was impossible to see the Boers, so cleverly did they take cover among the stones. But their presence was made known by a continuous shower of lead, some of which fell in the town, and did mischief at a range of over 3,000 yards. Our men, who are slowly adapting themselves to this game of hide-and-shoot, also kept well under cover while moving cautiously forward, and pushing the enemy gradually down the slope. At four o'clock the Boers had practically abandoned this attack, and were anxious to secure the retreat of a small company who had been left in a tight corner and could not move except at dark, without certain death.

THE ROUT IN THE STORM.

A storm came to their aid in this dire extremity. The volleying musketry of hail and the roar of thunder added a dreadful note to the cannonade, and sheets of flooding rain turned the spruits into raging torrents, and the plains into lakes. To see fifty yards through this blinding shower was impossible. Seizing the moment, the Boers pushed forward another force from behind, Bulwana. But they did not get beyond the kopje cast of Cæsar's Camp, where our naval gun threw a few useful shells into their midst. Fearing that the river might rise and leave them at the mercy of some vigilant cavalry, the remnant of the storming party made a dash down the hillside, hoping to find protection in the storm. Many were shot in flight, while others flung themselves into the river and were swept out of sight. This rush brought the fight at Cæsar's Camp to a close amid a fusillade that almost drowned the thunder.

LIEUTENANT DIGBY-JONES'S HEROIC CONDUCT.

Describing the struggle for the possession of Wagon Hill, the correspondent says:—At noon the Devons came to the rescue. When they arrived, with Colonel Park at their head, the situ

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

A CURIOUS observation has been made by Mr Sydney Webb at Dover. He has found by photographs that when a lightning flash occurs there are simultaneous discharges of what looks like "bead" or "dotted lightning from the Brush electric are lamps of the town. Professor stokes, discussing photographs in "Nature" thinks the effect one of "Nature's wireless telegraphy;" the flash of lightning influencing the lamps by electric waves; and he points out that it might be well for persons to keep away from electric lamp-posts in a thunderstorm.

Mr. W. E. Scripture, of Yale Psychological Laboratory is engaged in developing his new method of producing anæsthesia by an electric alternating current of moderately high "frequency," that is to say, changes in the direction of the current per second. No drugs of any sort are needed.

In December of last year part of a human femur bone was found in stratified gravel seven feet below the surface near Trenton, N.J., United States, and is now regarded by many as conclusive evidence of the great antiquity of man in the Delaware Valley. Further explorations are to be made by Mr. Volk at Trenton.

According to Dr. D. A. Sargent measurements of Harvard students have shown him that the long-headed (dolichocephalic) men are, as a rule, taller, heavier, and stronger than the broadheaded (brachycephalic) men. It has been suggested in explanation of the fact that the environment of the descendants of the earlier immigrants of long-headed stock in America was more favourable than that of the other class.

Professor M'Keen Cattell, the well-known American anthropologist, has brought forward a method of taking photographs of a person with a netting in front of the face. The meshes of the net are a centimetre square, and their lines on the photograph serve as a scale to measure the face. The method might be useful outside of anthropometry.

A well being bored at Wilmington, N. C., United States has reached a depth of 1,109ft. through cretaceous clay and sand. Temperature measurements taken in it and the neighbouring deep wells indicate that the temperature increases 1deg. Fahrenheit for every 100ft. of descent between 100 and 500ft. below the surface, and 1deg. Fahrenheit for every 95ft. of descent between 500 and 1,100ft. below the surface.

We have already mentioned that hail-clouds are dissipated in Styria and elsewhere by firing conical mortars at them. The whole subject is discussed in the last half-yearly volume of the proceedings of the Academy of Georgiali, Florence. A new breech-loading quick-firing gun has been substituted for the conical Stigel mortar, and 800 firing stations established in Brescia to protect the vineyards. Small bombs with time-fuses have been added to the equipment. They reach a height of more than a mile, and their whistling is heard for about 15 seconds after the discharge.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Society of Edinburgh Mr. H. B. Blakie showed his "chromospher," a terrestrial globe surrounded by a concentric celestial sphere of clear celluloid, by which many problems in astronomy and navigation can be demonstrated at sight. The instrument should be useful in schools.

Kites and kite-balloons carrying self-registering weather instruments are to be employed at the Aeronautical Observatory of Tegel, Prussia, to explore the atmosphere from 3,600 to 5,000 metres high.

Mr. Percival-Lowell, the American astronomer, so well-known for his observations at Flagstaff, Arizona, and his views on the planet Mars, has come to Europe to observe the Solar eclipse in May. His telescope and camera are probably the finest ever used for the purpose. Mr. A. E. Douglass, his colleague, will observe the eclipse in Georgia, United States.

Furs are in season, and the blue fox (Vulpes lagopus) is one of the most valuable, hence a paper by Mr. F. A. Lucas on the blue fox of the Pribiloff Islands, Behring Sea, is timely. Fox "farms," or "ranches," for breeding the animal exist not only in the Aleutian Islands but in islands off the Coast of Maine, United States. The foxes of Pribiloff feed on seabirds and their eggs, seal pups, or dead seals, for which they go out on the icefloes in spring, and lemmings in spring and summer, but almost anything they can get in winter, for example sea-urchins, grass worms, which they scratch up, tunicates and fish. Attempts to introduce the rabbit for them have not succeeded, but the spermophile of Unalaska might do better. Experiments prove that dried salmon, cracklings, and linseed meal with seal oil are eaten by them. Mr. Judge, Treasury Agent on St. George, finds that seal flesh preserved in silos or salted, and then soaked, is readily devoured.

"Dead-fall" traps have been superseded by "box traps," which do not kill the animal, and the blue females are set free. White females, however are killed in order to produce a breed which does not blanch in winter. "Corrals" closed by a man are preferable to box traps, the corral communicating with a shed into which the foxes are driven and caught by means of forked sticks or boards with a "U"-shaped opening at one end pressed over their necks. In a second room they are killed by breaking their necks. Male foxes are spared if the supply is likely to fail and all foxes let loose are marked by clipping a ring of the fur from their tails each time they are caught. It is hoped to turn the blue fox from a monogamous to a polygamous animal in order to increase the supply of fur. This fox is not crafty or wary of man and is taken anywhere with bait. Yearling and two-year-old fur is best. The average weight of the fox is about 10lbs. As many as 245 have been taken in one night. On St. George 885 were caught last season.

Messrs. Thomas Parker (Limited), of Wolverhampton, have presented to Mr. Hale-Edwards, an X-ray expert going out to South Africa a dynamo to light the operating theatre of the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital there, and also to furnish a current for the X-ray apparatus used in surgery. The dynamo gives 15 amperes at 105 volts, and supplies 16 electric lamps of 16 candle-power.

Ebony wood, formerly used in India for sceptres, images, and drinking cups, is growing in favour among jewellers, especially in America, owing to the fine contrast it makes with silver mountings. The darkest is from the Gaboon, the densest from Madagascar, and the dearest from Macassar. It is shipped in logs to London, and there distributed abroad. It is sold by weight, and imitations can be detected by their lightness or by merely scratching the surface.

The American water hyacinth, which has caused much trouble in overgrowing the rivers, has been successfully killed on the Melpomene Canal, New Orleans, with chemical spray.

The "widow" bird of Natal hangs her nest from the telegraph wires out of reach of snakes. The Melanerpes of Mexico pecks a hole at the base of the post, and lodges her family in it. Higher up she hollows out an observatory with spy holes in all directions, and at the top she makes a larder. According to the French "Revue des Revues," the Algerian natives make coffee cups of the insulaters, fencing of the iron wire, earrings of the copper wire, and irrigation pipes of the hollow iron posts. A telegraph line must be a fortune to such people.

American journalists appear to think that "home-made electricity" must be better than the foreign article. At any rate, they are in arms against a proposal of the Canadians to generate electricity at Niagara, and sell it on the American side. They would have it taxed as an "unenumerated manufactured article."

According to Captain G. Comer, the Eskimo of Southampton Island, Hudson Bay, are uncontaminated by white "civilisation," and still in the Stone Age period of culture.

The scouting and outpost telescope supplied by the War Department to the officers as the front draws out in four sections, and magnifies some 25, others 35 diameters. Those made of aluminium are very light.

"To Whom are we Indebted for the Photographic Lens" is a question discussed at some length by Professor Schiffner in the "Photographische Centralblatt." Although it is clear from several passages in the classics that the ancient Romans used convex glasses or crystals as burning glasses, there seems no very definite mention of amplification and image forming by lenses before the time of Alhazen, who wrote on optics early in the eleventh century; but Alhazen certainly used lenses worked to spherical curves, still it was not till the thirteenth century that spectacles came into general use. Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519) described the camera obscura, and the German astronomer Erasmus Reinhold (1511-1553) used it as an aid in observing an eclipse of the sun, but Porta (1538-1615) made very important advances in seeking for the best and most intense lens. He, in the end, decided in favour of a plan convex lens with the flat side towards the object. Professor Schiffner then traces out the development of the colour-corrected lens, commencing with Newton's theory as to the impossibility of correction for colour. Euler's contention to the contrary. Klingenstierna's full realisation of the theoretical and practical aspects of the question, and the very successful construction by Hall, and then on a commercial scale by Dollond. We need not follow Professor Schiffner in his history of recent developments in lens-making, but incidentally we may remark that it looks strange to see Sir Isaac Newton referred to simply as J. Newton, although no fault is to be found with this description of the distinguished Englisman; as our conventions regarding the use of the vocal and consonantal forms of the letter in question (I or J) are by no means the same as those which obtain in several other countries of Europe.

THE BOER ARMAMENTS.

"230 HEAVY GUNS AND FIELD-PIECES."

Dalziel's correspondent at Durban, writing on December 23, says:—The expenditure of the Transvaal Government for artillery during the past four years is shown with startling bluntness in a document that has been brought here from Pretoria, and which was issued some time before the opening of the war, for the private information of the members of the Volksraad.

ORDERS TO KRUPP.

In 1894 the Boers gave their first order for a quantity of heavy guns, and then they expended £100,000 with Krupp of Germany, and about £100,00 with an Austrian firm for small arms. The Krupp guns were delivered in 1895, and included two of what was then the largest pattern for a gun in the world. These guns are 48 feet in length weigh 120 tons, throw a shell weighing 2,300lbs., and require 904lbs. of powder for each discharge. One of these enormous weapons has been dragged to the hills overlooking Ladysmith, the labour necessary to accomplish this feat having been prodigious. The other is on the fortifications defending Pretoria, where it awaits the approach of the British in their coming attack on the capital. Both are amply provided with ammunition, which, in addition to the great steel and iron shells consists of shrapnel, holding 3,000 balls weighing three-and-a-half ounces each. Its bore is 16.38 inches, and all these attributes have enabled this gun to make Ladysmith a most uncomfortable spot during the past several weeks.

In 1895 another £100,000 was expended with Krupp and a number of field guns of long range were obtained as were also several mountain and bush guns, these being especially adapted to the hilly country and the hot climate of the Transvaal.

THE CREUSOT GUNS.

But it was in 1896 that the Boer contracted for the guns that have thus far in the war done them the most effective service. It was at this time they made their first purchase of six cannon manufactured at Creusot, and so satisfied were the Boer officers with them that eighteen have been added to the Transvaal armament since that date. One of the many effective features of this gun is the clever arrangement of springs and brakes that lessens the recoil materially, and brings the gun back to its former position within two seconds after being discharged. This gives greater velocity to the projectile, and increases the range. The velocity is over 1,800 feet at the muzzle, and the carrying distance is a trifle under five miles, this remarkable result being obtained from a charge of less than two pounds of powder, and from a gun weighing only 3,400 pounds. Eight shots may be fired each minute without heating the metal, and every gun goes into action provided with 144 rounds of ammunition. There is a sufficient quantity of ammunition for these particular guns to keep them in active service for the next two years.

QUICKFIRING GUNS.

During 1897-1898 and a portion of 1899, the Boers continued to strengthen their artillery arm, and also to fortify many of the hills along the frontier. In this period they brought 48 rapid-fire Schneider-Canet 14 1-2 pounders, that throw a shrapnel containing 234 bullets. Five batteries of eight rapid-fire Maxims each are being used against Mafeking and Ladysmith. The Boers also provided themselves with four batteries of 12 lb. quickfiring Vickers-Maxim guns with a range extending up to 5,000 yards. They have also four guns with a range of 12,000 yards. Two of these are said to be mounted on the hills at either side of the narrow pass that leads from Natal into the Transvaal, another is overlooking Ladysmith, and the fourth protects Pretoria.

A TOTAL OF 230 GUNS.

In all, the Boers have between 220 and 230 heavy guns and field-pieces, every individual gun being of the latest design and with the latest improvements, and the entire number superior in nearly every way to those possessed by the British.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 3.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr F S Cowie, of the Indian Civil Service, on special duty with the Govt of India in the Home Dept, is granted privi lege leave for 5 weeks, with effect from the 20th Feb 1900.

The services of Capt N R J Hainer, I M S, Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment on plague duty.

Mr W K Eddis has been permitted to resign the appointment of Solicitor to Govt, Calcutta, with effect from the 1st March, 1900.

Mr H C Eggar is appointed to be Solicitor to Govt, Calcutta, with effect from the date on which he may take over charge of the duties of that office.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr J H Lace, Depy Conssr, 2nd (offg 1st) grade, Punjab, is appointed to be Asst Inspr Genl of Forests and Supt of Working-Plans with effect from the 22nd Feb 1900, vice Mr F B Bryant granted furlough.

From the same date Mr Bryant reverted to the N-W Provinces and Oudh Forest List.

Mr W Stotesbury, Extra Asst Supt, 2nd grade, Survey of India Dept, to be Extra Asst Supt, 1st grade supernumerary, on the seconded list with effect from the 15th Feb 1900.

Mr R S Smart, Extra Asst Supt, 2nd grade, Survey of India Dept, to be Extra Asst Supt, 1st grade supernumerary, with effect from the 15th Feb 1900, vice Mr W Stotesbury seconded.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col G E Money, 1st Regt, Central India Horse, Offg Asst Adjt Genl on the establishment, is confirmed in that appointment vice Col W Hailes, appointed as a Colonel on the Staff, dated 5th Feb 1900.

Major R G Egerton, The Queen's Own Corps of Guides, to be an Asst Adjt Genl on the establishment, vice Lieut Col M H S Grove, whose tenure has expired, dated 18th Feb 1900.

Capt T L Coxhead, D S O, Royal Garrison Artillery, Adjt, R A, Bombay, to be Depy Asst Adjt Genl, R A, Head Quarters, Madras Command, vice Capt W K McLeod, R A, who has vacated, dated 8th Feb 1900.

COMMISSARIAT TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Lieut M R Pocock, I S C, 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, to be Depy Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 16th Dec 1899.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Mr E H McDonald, Depy Examiner, 2nd grade, is promoted to Depy Examiner, 1st grade, vice Mr H G Norris, retired.

Mr J H Jones is appointed a Depy Examiner, 2nd grade, vice Mr E H McDonald, promoted.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The tenure of the appointment of Capt W Malleson, R A Ordnance officer, 3rd class, in the Ordnance Dept in India, is extended for five years, with effect from the 18th April 1900.

STAFF CORPS

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Lieut C F Woodward, Dorsetshire Regt, offg Wing Officer, 3rd Regt of Bo L I, 4th Feb 1900.

COMMANDS—DISTRICT.

Col Bgdr Genl G Simpson, C B, I S C, Depy Adjt Genl, Madras Command, to command a 2nd class district in the Madras Command, with the temporary rank of Bgdr Genl while so employed, vice Col S E Rolland, dated 12th Feb 1900.

Col W Hailes, I S C, Asst Adjt Genl, Dist Staff, offg Colonel on the Staff, Mooltan, is confirmed as a Colonel on the Staff in the Punjab Command, vice Col G Henry, appointed Depy Adjt Genl, Madras Command, dated 5th Feb 1900.

PENSIONS.

Comdr R Hart, Commissariat Transport Dept, Bengal, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

First Class Asst Surgn J A J Coshan, Indian Subordinate Medical Dept, Madras, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—Majors to be Lieut Cols—W Hastings, H L Ramsay, J P Sparling, H G Ryland, F G Preston, H A Deane, C S I, C E W Macdonald, K S Hastling, D S O, J F Worlledge, H S Massy and A E Jones, 28th Feb 1900.

Captains to be Majors—C A S Montgomery, E L Holloway, and D J T O'Brien, 25th Feb 1900.

RETIREMENTS.

Hon Lieut H Jepson, Asst Commissary, Ordnance Dept, Bombay, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 11th Feb 1900, subject to H M's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

1st B B B and C I R Vounteers—Lieut Col H J B Hargrave resigns his commission, and is granted on retirement the honorary rank of Colonel with permission to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps.

Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles—Lieut E M Proes resigns his Commission, and Second Lieut G E Grabham to be Lieut vice Proes, resigned.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Comdr G Wilson, R I M is appointed Depy Director, R I M with effect from the 27th Feb 1900, vice Capt A Gwyn, R I M whose extended tenure of the appointment has expired.

Comdr R W W Gordon, R I M Asst Port Officer, Bombay, is appointed Port Officer, Bombay, sub pro tem, vice Comdr G Wilson, R I M appointed Depy Director of the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 25th Feb 1900.

The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 13th Jan 1900:—To be Lieut Sub-Lieut C E Edmonds, vice Lieut W B Huddleston Seconded.

Asst Engr W Madge, R I M is permitted by the Secy of State for India to temporarily retire from the service, with effect from the 28th Feb 1903.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr A R Walsh, E Engr, 3rd grade, State Railways, is appointed Depy Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Railways Lucknow, until further orders.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 5th OF MARCH, 1900.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased over nearly the whole of the reporting area the rise being brisk in the north. Readings are highest in Gujarat. Gradients are slight.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

The variations of both the maximum and minimum temperatures are within 8° of the normal. The highest temperature in the shade was 100° at Cuddapah and the lowest 51° at Lahore.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are partially clouded at Veraval, Khandwa, Surat, Cochim, Masulipatam Madras and Negapatam.

No rain fell at any station.

The weather is fine everywhere.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

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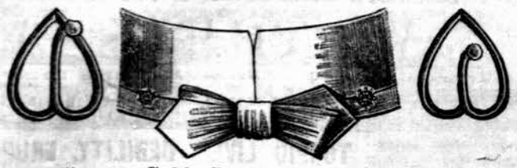

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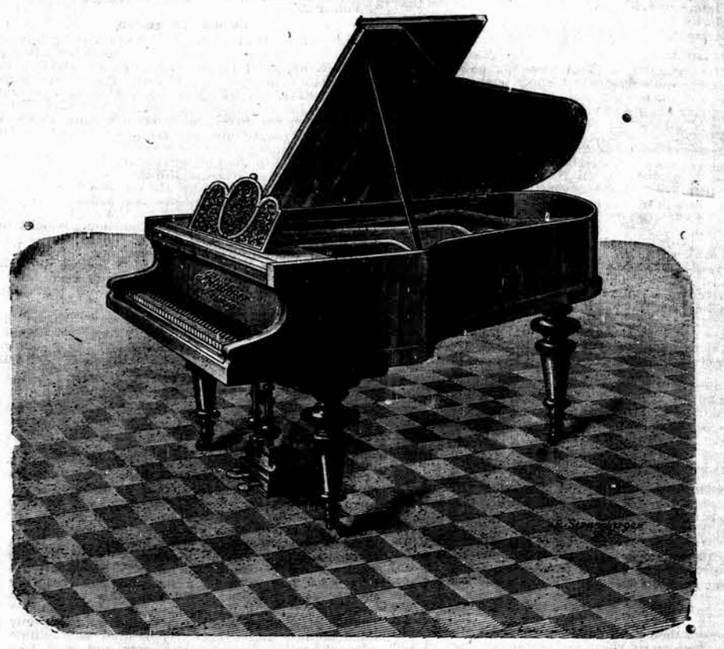

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